CARNRICK'S

SOLUBLE FOOD

FOR INFANTS AND INVALIDS.

THE ONLY FOOD that digests as easily as human milk, and agrees with all Infants and Children.

THE ONLY FOOD that thoroughly nourishes the Child without the addition of Cow's Milk.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 28473—New Series.

BOMBAY:—THURSDAY, JULY 2, 1891.

BEST CLARETS.

We have been Bordeaux shippers since 1815.

Qts.	pts.		Qts.	ptr.
15-0	8-8	Breakfast—Medoc and St. Julien Medoc	15-0	8-8
11-0	6-8		11-0	6-8
25-0	13-8	Dinner—La Rose and St. Julien	25-0	13-8
22-0	12-0		22-0	12 0
37-8	19-12	After Dinner—Chateau Lafite	37-8	19-12

For Prices of Whiskies, Ports, Liqueurs, &c., send for our Illustrated Catalogue.

CUTLER, PALMER & Co., BOMBAY.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE.

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	1891. Friday.
B.I. SUTLEJ	4205	800	W. D. Worcester	3rd July
† ASSAM	3038	500	G. W. F. Browne	10th „
B.I. ORIENTAL	5045	1000	E. Stewart	17th „
† SIAM	3041	500	H. T. Weighell	24th „
B.I. PESHAWUR	3927	600	W. A. Wheler	31st „
† ASSAM	3038	500	G. W. F. Browne	7th Aug.
B.I. PEKIN	3908	600	P. Harris	14th „
† SIAM	3041	500	H. T. Weighell	21st „
B.I. KAISAR-I-HIND	4029	700	G. W. Atkinson	28th „
† ASSAM	3038	500	G. W. F. Browne	4th Sept
B.I. PENINSULAR	5045	1000	A. C. Loggin	11th „
† SIAM	3041	500	H. T. Weighell	18th „
				Saturday.
B.I. MIRZAPORE	3913	600	R. Harvey	26th Sept.
† ASSAM	3038	500	G. W. F. Browne	3rd Oct.
B.I. MALWA	2970	500	C. F. Preston	10th „
† SIAM	3041	500	H. T. Weighell	17th „
B.I. CLYDE	4136	800	J. L. Parfitt	24th „
† ASSAM	3038	500	G. W. F. Browne	31st „

The steamers marked B. I. proceed to Brindisi, Malta, Gibraltar, Plymouth, and London.

† These vessels proceed to Aden only, and Passengers tranship there to Steamers proceeding to Brindisi, Marseilles, and London direct.

Through Tickets are issued, including Railway Fare, from Brindisi to London by the Mail route, and Coupons are issued for places in the Sleeping Cars of the special "P. and O. Express."

Heavy Baggage must be sent to the P. and O. Dockyard at Mazagon before 9 a.m. on day of sailing.

A Steam Barge leaves the P. and O. Dockyard at 3 p.m. on the day of sailing to convey Passengers on board, and only hand packages will be received.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, AND AUSTRALIA.

Vessels.	Tons	H.P.	Captains.	About
MALWA	2970	500	C. Preston	2nd July.
PENINSULAR	5045	1000	A. C. Loggin	16th „
MIRZAPORE	3913	600	R. Harvey	30th „
CLYDE	4136	800	J. L. Parfitt	13th Aug.
ROHILLA	3387	700		27th „
BOKHARA	2955	500	W. J. Nantes	10th Sept.
RAVENNA	3257	700	C. Gadd	24th „

In addition to the above, a CARGO STEAMER leaves for China and Japan every fortnight, with liberty to call at any port or ports.

For further particulars, apply to

I. M. SHIELDS,
Acting Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 17th June, 1891.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA

SOCIETA RIUNITE FLORIO RUBATTINO.

THE Italian Mail Steamers leave BOMBAY for GENOA and *vice versa* at regular intervals of 20 days, calling at ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, MESSINA, and NAPLES.

FARE to all Ports of Italy, Rs. 500, Rs. 340, and Rs. 150 for First, Second, and Third Class, respectively, inclusive of Wine.

Passengers' heavy Baggage will be delivered in LONDON, FREE OF CHARGE, to the extent allowed in the Handbooks.

Usual Discount on Return Tickets. Special Rates for Families.

The following or other First Class Steamers will LEAVE Bombay:—

Steamers.	Tons.	H.P.	
S. S. PO	3,000	800	10th July, 1891.
S. S. SINGAPORE	5,000	800	1st August 1891.
S. S. R. RUBATTINO	5,000	800	20th Aug., 1891.

PASSENGERS WITH SHORT LEAVE can now obtain THROUGH RETURN TICKETS to LONDON and BACK, including Railway Journey via Genoa or Naples, AT SPECIALLY REDUCED RATES.

European Servants and Native Ayahs are charged Rs. 300 and Rs. 100, respectively, inclusive of Food. In case of immediate return, only 50 per cent. extra will be charged.

STEAM TO SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Steamer	To sail
BISAGNO	On the 11th July, 1891.

For Hand-books of Information and other Particulars regarding Freight, Passage, &c., apply to

F. BOZZONI,
Agent.
Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, July 1, 1891.

AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

STEAM TO BRINDISI AND TRIESTE, CALLING AT ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamers	Captains	Tons.	H. P.	To sail on
IMPERATRIX	F. Egger	4,600	750	1st Aug. '91.
IMPERATOR	C. Bechtinger	4,600	750	1st Sept. '91.

A Surgeon and Stewardess on board of every Steamer.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR BRINDISI	Rs. 500	Rs. 300	Rs. 130

RETURN TICKETS available for SIX MONTHS:—

	1st Class.	2nd Class.
TO TRIESTE or BRINDISI	Rs. 800	Rs. 480.

Above rates include Wine or Beer supplied at meals.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

Through 1st Class Single and Return Tickets are issued at specially Reduced Rates, including the railway journey from and to Trieste.

Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 3rd and BRINDISI on the 5th of each month.

Passengers and their luggage are conveyed free on board by the Company's steam launch on the day of sailing.

STEAM TO RED SEA PORTS.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H. P.	To sail
ELEKTRA	C. Bellen	3,800	550	18th July '91.

Calling at Aden, Hodeidah, Massowah, Suakin, Gedda, Suez, Port Said, and Trieste.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, AND HONGKONG.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail on
PANDORA	G. Mettel	3,800	500	24th July '91.

No cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.

For further particulars, freight, passage, &c., apply to

O. von HOFFER,
Acting Agent.
Sassoon House, 50, Church Gate Street, Bombay.
June 24, 1891.

BOMBAY TO DUNKIRK DIRECT.

NERANO S. S., 2,900 Tons, WILL SAIL for DUNKIRK, on or about 5th July. Has excellent accommodation for a limited number of Passengers. For terms of passage, &c., apply to

FINLAY, MUIR & Co.,
Agents.
Bombay, 27th June, 1891.

THE ABERDEEN LINE.

BOMBAY TO LONDON DIRECT.

S. S. ABERDEEN.—This well-known and favourite passenger Steamer will leave BOMBAY for LONDON direct, on or about 7th July, 1891. The Steamer has splendid accommodation for First [illegible]

Her Sister-Ships the "DAMASCUS" and "AUSTRALASIAN" made [illegible] to LONDON in 22 days.

For information [illegible] Plans, &c., apply to

FINLAY, MUIR & Co.,
Agents.
14, Forbes Street, Bombay.

ANCHOR LINE.

BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES.

Vessels.	Captains.	Tons.	To sail.
S.S. HISPANIA	S. A[illegible]	3330	4th July.
S.S. ROUMANIA	W. La[illegible]	3387	23rd July.

Passengers by the Marseilles steamers [illegible] to London (overland from Marseilles) can book through.

Each Steamer carries a duly qualified [illegible] experienced Stewardess, and is fitted out [illegible] geon and an [illegible] for First-Class Passengers. [illegible] Company [illegible]

All the Cabins are on the Upper Deck.

For further particulars apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents.
[illegible] Buildings, Bombay, 26th June, 1891.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED)

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows:—

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

THE S. S. KAPRTHALA, 1,168 tons, on 5th July, at 11 a., or after arrival of incoming English Mail steamer, traferring Mails and passengers at Kurrachee to the P. Gulf eamer.

FOR KURRACHE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "KILWA, 1,552 tons, on the 8th July at noon, calg at Kurrachee, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire, Fao, Mahomerah and Busreh.

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "CHINDWRA," 2,040 tons, on or about THURSDAY 2nd July, at noon, calling at such Ports as may be arrange Particulars can be ascertained on application to the Unrsigned.

MACKINNON MACKENZIE & Co.,
Agents.
Bombay, 30th June, 18

PASSAGE SEASON, 1891.

KING, KING & Co.,
BANKERS AND EAST INDIA AGENTS,
BOMBAY.

PASAGE engaged by P. and O. and all other Lines at the lowest rates tainable FREE OF CHARGE FOR OMMISSION.

SECOND SALOON acmmodation by P. and O. secured at very low rates, and speal attention paid to the grouping of Passengers.

Full information as to bths available, and lists of Passengers already booked nished at once.

PASSENGERS are mon arrival at Plymouth by Messrs. HENRY S. KI & Co. (London), or at Liverpool by Messrs. KING, BAILLIE & Co. Messrs. KING KING & Co.'s Agents a Aden, Port Said, Malta, Brindisi, Marseilles, and Gibraltar will render their Constituents every assistance.

BAGGAGE CARGO & PARCELS Shipped or Cleared at low rates: Fire and Mine Insurance effected when desired; excellent godow accommodation furnished and every facility given for amination.

LOANS granted on apved security. Letters of Credit and Circular Notes issue payable in all the principal towns of the world.

BILLS OF EXCHAN, Sovereigns, and Bank of England Notes bought and sat the best rates of the day.

TELEGRAPHIC REMTANCES arranged at current rates, and addresses in coection with the same registered with Messrs. HENRY S. KING & Co. *free of charge.*

Correspondence invited and a copy of Messrs. King, King and Co.'s "Hand-book f Homeward bound Passengers' forwarded on Application free of charge.

KING HAMILTON & Co., CALCUTTA.
KING, BAILLIE & Co., LIVERPOOL.

HENRY S. KIG & Co., LONDON.

NEW ADERTISEMENTS.

CLAET JUGS.

	Cash. Rs.	a.	Credit. Rs.	a.
Plain Glass Claret Jug, ar shaped body, with plain Electro-plated Mnts	30	0	33	0
Plain Glass Claret Jug, per body, with plain Electro-plated Mount	21	0	23	0
Richly Cut Glass Claretg, taper body, with richly Engraved Mou	52	0	58	0
Richly "Hobnail" Cutass Claret Jug, pear shaped body, with plallectro-plated Mounts	37	0	41	0
Plain Glass Claret Jug, ar shaped body, plain Electro-plated Mounts	30	0	33	0
Plain Glass Claret Jugalloon shaped body, plain Electro-plated Mnts	25	0	28	0
Spiral Cut Glass Claret g, pear shaped body, plain Electro-plated Mnts	32	0	35	8
Richly Cut Glass Claretg, taper body, plain Electro-plated Mounts	40	0	44	8
Richly Cut Glass ClarJug, balloon shaped body, plain Electro-pld Mounts	35	0	39	0
Plain Cut Glass Claretug, hexagon shaped body, with plain Elec-plated Mounts	40	0	44	8
Richly Cut Glass Claretg, pear shaped body, with Engraved Moun	54	0	60	0
Richly Cut Glass Claretg, round body, with Engraved Mounts	29	0	32	0
Richly Cut Glass Claretg, round body, with Engraved Mounts	32	0	35	8
Richly Etched Glass Cet Jug, squat shaped body, with Engravedounts	30	0	33	0
Fluted Glass Claret J pear shaped body, with Engraved Mour	34	0	37	8
Plain Glass Claret Jug, ar shaped body, with plain Electro-plated Mnts	24	0	27	
Plain Glass Claret Jug, lged base, with plain Electro-plated Mount	25	0	28	0

Handsome Presentati Claret Jug in all Electro, richly engraved, specially sable as a Prize. Cash, Rs. 100. Credit, Rs. 112.

ELECTRO-PLE,
JWELLERY,
FANCY GOODS.
PRICE LIS ON APPLICATION.

TREACHER AND Co., Limited,
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ATCH 'EM
By usi PHILLIPS & Co.'s
ORIENTA FLY PAPER.
r Pkt. 8 as.

PHILLIPS & COMPANY, LD.,
BOMBAY, CULLA, AND POONA.

CLAUDIUS ASH, & SONS, LD.,

MANUFACTURERS OF DENTAL INSTRUMENTS A) MATERIALS,
ONDON.

NOTICE.—THE DENTAL PROFESSION.

WE HAVE pleasure to inform the DENTAL OFESSION in India that we have made arrangemts with

KEM & CO., LD.,
7, ELPHINSTNE CIRCLE, BOMBAY,

to represent us, and hold a complete Stock of our Goods. They have ow in Stock a CAREFULLY SELECTED STOCK OF TEETH; DENTAL RUBBERS; INSTRUMTS; STOPPINGS; and other Articles pertaining the Dental Art. In making this arrangement to et the daily increasing Requirements of our Custors in India, we rely upon their continued Support, d feel sure that KEMP & Co. will spare no effort toerit their Patronage.

KEMP & C., Ld., BOMBAY,
SOLIAGENTS FOR
CLAUDIUS SH, AND SONS, LD.

INDIN INDUSTRY,

Being a reprint ofwo letters to the *Bombay Gazette,*
d a Lecture by
F. BAUCLERK,
rice 8 Annas,
AN BE HAD AT
THE OFFICE OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

Messrs. THACKER and Co., Bombay and Poona.
„ THACKER, SPINK and Co., Calcutta.
„ HIGGINBOTHAM and Co., Madras.

JUST PUBLISHED.—MACLEAN'S GUIDE TO BOMBAY for 891.—Enlarged, Corrected, and Revised up to Date. Indispensable for Visitors and Residents. Cloth bound. Price Rs. 5. Postage, 4 Annas.—*Bombay Gazette,* Albert Building, Fort, Bombay.

CLARETS! CLARETS!!

TREACHER & Co., Ld., desire to call special attention to their Clarets, of which they are the largest Importers in India. The Wines are imported direct from Bordeaux, and the Company, by reason of the immense demand for their Clarets, are able to place unusually large Orders with original producers. This consideration, and the position they hold as cash buyers, gives them a certain preference in the Wine Market, which their long experience enables them to turn to the utmost advantage, and they are consequently able to offer to their clients Clarets of a very superior order at unusually low prices:—

	CASH. Rs.	a.	Rs.	a.	CREDIT. Rs.	a.	Rs.	a.
ST. JULIEN MEDOC—This popular Wine is much appreciated, and is in greater demand in India than any other brand. It is the pure product of the grape, neither "medicated" nor "doctored"	11	0	6	4	12	8	7	0
BORDEAUX.—A favourite Wine from the district of Bordeaux	11	0	6	4	12	8	7	0

It may be mentioned as an evidence of the popularity of our Clarets that our sale of these two brands amounts to nearly 4,000 *doz. per annum, which fact alone would be sufficient proof of their merit.*

	CASH. Rs.	a.	Rs.	a.	CREDIT. Rs.	a.	Rs.	a.
PETIT MEDOC—Possesses good body with pleasing flavour	14	0	8	0	16	0	9	0
SUPERIOR MEDOC—Full-bodied, of high character and flavour	18	0	11	0	20	0	12	0
CHATEAU LAGRANGE—Soft, delicate, full, and fine flavour	23	0	12	0	26	0	13	8
CHATEAU LA ROSE—Extremely delicate, endowed with exquisite flavour and bouquet	29	0	16	0	32	0	18	0
CHATEAU MARGAUX—Exceedingly choice, possessing great fragrance with delicate bouquet	35	0	18	8	39	0	21	0

TREACHER & COMPANY, LD.,
WINE MERCHANTS.
BOMBAY. BYCULLA AND POONA.

"BAHADUR" CIGARS!!!

THE best that Money can buy, or Skill produce. Shipped to all climes from Pole to Pole. Made in seven different Shapes and Sizes, so as to meet all Tastes and Requirements.

TRY, AND YOU WILL ALWAYS BUY

"BAHADUR" CIGARS.

SMOKE, AND YOU WILL ALWAYS ENJOY.

BAHADUR REGALIAS	6	inches long, in boxes of	50
BAHADUR PRINCESSAS	5	„ „	50
BAHADUR No. 1	4½	„ „	100
BAHADUR „ 2	4	„ „	100
BAHADUR „ 3	3¾	„ „	100
BAHADUR MANILLAS	4	„ „	100
BAHADUR MORNING WHIFFS	3	„ „	200

SOLE MANUFACTURERS AND PROPRIETORS,
McDOWELL AND CO.,
MADRAS.

☞ *N. B.*—Our Factory adjoins our Office, and is, therefore, under our immediate Personal Supervision.

ANNUAL CLEARANCE SALE, 1891, HAS COMMENCED JULY 1ST.

WATSON AND Co.,
CHURCH GATE STREET.

VOLKART BROTHERS, BOMBAY. ELECTROTECHNICAL DEPARTMENT.

CONSULTING ELECTRICIANS,
ELECTRICAL ENGINEERS,
AND CONTRACTORS FOR
ELECTRICAL SUPPLIES
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.
STOCK AND SHOW ROOMS:
APOLLO HOUSE, APOLLO STREET,
BOMBAY.

FOR MONSOON WEAR.

NATURAL UNDYED PURE WOOL.

BANIANS, ½ dozen...	34 in.	36 in.	38 in.
	Rs. 30	33	36
DRAWERS, ½ dozen...	32 in.	34 in.	36. in.
	Rs. 33	36	39

SOCKS, all sizes, dozen... Rs. 16-8.

UNIVERSALLY ADVISED BY THE MEDICAL PROFESSION
AS
THE MOST PERFECT SANITARY UNDERWEAR.
ENGLISH MANUFACTURE ONLY, *i.e.,* (SUPERIOR).

BADHAM, PILE & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY.

CLOCKS! CLOCKS!! CLOCKS!!!

NEW AND LARGEST ASSORTMENT OF CLOCKS IN INDIA OF NEWEST DESIGNS SUITABLE TO ALL PURPOSES.

CLOCKS FOR TURRETS.
CLOCKS FOR TOWERS.
CLOCKS FOR THE DURBAR.
CLOCKS FOR THE HALL.
CLOCKS FOR OFFICERS' MESS.
CLOCKS FOR THE GUARD ROOM.
CLOCKS FOR CHURCHES.
CLOCKS FOR SCHOOLS.
CLOCKS FOR INSTITUTES.
CLOCKS FOR MILLS.
CLOCKS FOR OFFICES.
CLOCKS FOR THE DINING ROOM.
CLOCKS FOR THE STABLE.
BRACKET CLOCKS.
CARRIAGE OR PALKY CLOCKS.
ARMY AND NAVY CLOCKS.
REGULATOR CLOCKS.
GRANDFATHER CLOCKS.
CLOCKS that never require winding, etc., etc.

The last-named one is a new and novel invention which never requires winding, or more accurately told, winds itself every hour. This would be a perpetual mobile if the works did not require cleaning every fourth or fifth year. Our stock of Clocks is at present without rival, while the prices have been greatly reduced.

MARCKS AND Co., LD.,
CLOCK AND CHRONOMETER MAKERS,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

THE NATIONAL HAIR DYE

REPRODUCES instantaneously the Original Colour of the Hair in its Natural Shade. It is Innocent, Inoffensive, and Pleasant to apply, and the Colour it produces is so natural as to defy detection by the closest observer.

Per Case, with Brushes Complete..................Rs. 1-8.

PREPARED IN ENGLAND FOR

CHEMISTS AND DRUGGISTS, } **F. S. MADON & CO.,** { MARKET, BOMBAY.

SPENCER & CO.'S INDIAN CIGARS.

AWARDED SILVER MEDAL for general excellence at the Madras Agri-Horticultural Exhibition, February 28th, 1891.

		Madras prices Rs.	a.
"SALISBURYS."			
Havannah-shaped, 6 inches long, in boxes of 50, per box	... ...	2	8
"IMPERIALS."			
Havannah-shaped, 5 inches long, rather thicker than "Salisburys," in boxes of 50	...per box	2	0
"MAYOS."			
Manilla-shaped, 5 inches long	per box of 100	3	8
"BEACONSFIELDS"			
Havannah-shaped, manufactured in three sizes, in boxes of 100.	No. 1—4½ inches long... per box	3	0
	„ 2—4 „ ... „	2	12
	„ 3—3½ „ (thin)... „	2	8
"LITTLE RANDOLPHS."			
Manilla-shaped,	3½ inches long... per box of 100	2	0

Supplied by Messrs. J. Neuberg and Co., D. Macropolo, and all respectable dealers. A complete Stock always on hand at the Esplanade Hotel.

Naval and Military Messes can apply to Messrs. William Watson and Co.

OUR NEW FACTORY, which was started on the 2nd June last, is now the largest and most complete Cigar Factory in India, and when present building extensions are completed, will be capable of producing 100,000 Cigars per diem.

SPENCER & CO.,
Head Office:—MADRAS.

NOW READY.

THE
INDIAN TRAVELLERS' GUIDE
FOR JULY, 1891.
SPECIAL TIME AND FARE TABLES
OF ALL THE
INDIAN RAILWAYS,
ABSTRACT OF RULES AND REGULATIONS,
THE ROUTE ROUND THE WORLD.
THROUGH ROUTES AND FARES FROM
BOMBAY TO PLACES IN INDIA & ABROAD.
POSTAL AND TELEGRAPHIC INFORMATION.
STEAM-BOATS AND DAK COMPANIES.
PLACES OF INTEREST ALONG THE COAST,
MAP OF INDIA
SHOWING EVERY RAILWAY STATION ON THE INDIAN LINES.
PRICE, EIGHT ANNAS. ANNUAL SUBSCRIPTION, Rs. 5.

This Guide, having a large monthly circulation throughout India, forms a very good medium for Advertisers. For Rates, &c., apply at the "Bombay Gazette" Office, Fort, Bombay.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

FRAMJEE COWASJEE INSTITUTE.

SATURDAY, JULY 4, 1891.
In aid of the Commemoration Fund
In Honour of BACHOOBAI and PEROJBAI,
Late of the Rajabai Tower Tragedy,
AN AMATEUR CONCERT,
OF POPULAR GUJERATI SONGS.
IN PRAISE OF FEMALE PIETY AND VIRTUE.
Admission—Single Ticket, Rs. 2.
Family Tickets to admit 4 Persons, Rs. 5.
Tickets to be had at the Native General Library and the *Daftar Askara* Press.

NOTICE.—No Tickets will be sold at the Door.

KAIKHOSRO N. KABRAJI.

THE DAVID MILLS COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that an AD-INTERIM DIVIDEND at the rate of Rs. 25 Per Share, free of Income-Tax, has been declared for the half year ending 30th June, 1891, payable at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 14, Rampart Road, on and after MONDAY, the 13th July, 1891, between 11 A.M. and 3 P.M. to Shareholders whose names stand on the Company's Register on the 7th July, 1891, on production of their Share Certificates.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 8th to the 16th July, 1891, both days inclusive.

SASSOON J. DAVID & Co.,
Agents.

Bombay, 2nd July, 1891.

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that MR. GEORGE RICHARD SPENCER, of Ajmere, who holds 12 Shares in The Anglo-Indian Spinning and Manufacturing Company, Limited, bearing Nos. 8173, 8174, 8263, 8264, 8265, 8266, and 8867, 8183, 8184, 8185, 8186, and 8187, of Rupees 100 each fully paid up, has reported to the said Company that the original Share Certificates for the said 12 Shares have been LOST or STOLEN from his house, at Ajmere, aforesaid, and he has therefore applied to the said Company for the issue to him of 12 Duplicate Share Certificates in lieu of the 12 Original Certificates so stolen as aforesaid.

Notice is therefore hereby given that any person or persons having the custody of the said original Share Certificates or having any lien or claim thereto by Mortgage, pledge, sale or otherwise, are hereby required to make the same known to the Undersigned as Solicitors for the said Company at their office, No. 17, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay, within 21 days from this date, otherwise such Duplicate Share Certificates will be issued without reference to such claim if any. Dated this 1st day of July, 1891.

CHALK, WALKER, AND SMETHAM,
Solicitors for The Anglo-Indian Spinning and Manufacturing Company, Limited.

NOTICE.

IN H. H. THE NIZAM'S HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE APPELLATE SIDE AT HYDERABAD (DECCAN).

KESARI MALL (wald) HANMANTH MALL of Ahmadnagar .... Appellant.

VERSUS.

BIDRI DAS, adopted son of SIRJHA BAI, of Charkaman, Hyderabad .... Respondent.

CLAIM—Government Rs. 5409-10.
Second Appeal No. 61 of 1299 Fasli from the order of the High Court, dated 7th Jamadiul aval 1302 H.
To—BIDRI DAS, respondent, abovenamed.

TAKE notice that an appeal from the order of the Divisional Bench of the High Court in this case was presented by Kesari Mall, appellant abovenamed, and registered in this Court on the 13th Khurdad, 1294 F, and that the hearing of the Appeal having been postponed from time to time to 23rd Ardebhishth 1300 F. 17th Khurdad 1300, F. and 20th Theer 1300 F., the 28th day of Mehir 1300 Fasli, (corresponding with 1st Safar 1309 H. and 6th Dec. 1891) has been fixed by this Court for the hearing of this Appeal.

If no appearance is made on your behalf by yourself, your pleader, or by some one by law authorized to act for you in this case, it will be heard and decided *ex-parte* in your absence.

Given under my hand and the seal of the Court this 26th day of Theer 1300 F. corresponding with 3rd June 1891.

S. BAKIR HASUN,
Registrar.

CROFT, WELLS & CO.,

SOLE AGENTS AND
IMPORTERS OF VERY CHOICE & RICH WINES, PORTS, SHERRIES,
CLARETS, BURGUNDIES, CHAMPAGNES, WHISKIES, BRANDIES,
PILSENER BEERS, &c., &c.

SHERRIES.

Superior Old Dry (Vino de Pasto).
Vino Tula.
Grand Romano.
Old Puerto Sherry.
Old Dry Sherry.
Old Fruity Sherry.
Florio Marsala.

From Rs. 18 to Rs. 50 Per Doz.

BURGUNDIES.

Chablis (White). Beaune (Red). Pommard (Red).
From Rs. 21 to Rs. 30 Per Doz.

CLARET.

Chateau Mouton.
Chateau Palmer.
Chateau La Lagune.
Grand Vino-De-La-Rose.
Grand Vino Pontet Canet.
Medoc.
Pauillac.
St. Estephe.
St. Emilion.
St. Julien.
St. Marie.

From Rs. 15 to Rs. 38 Per Doz.

BEER.

Tottenham Pilsener Champagne Beer.
Warranted to be the brightest in excellent condition

LIQUEUR.

Allasch Dopfelt Kummel.
Rs. 41 Per Doz.

SAUTERNES.

Grand Vino de Sauternes, from Messrs. Tanoud Hirch and Co., Bordeaux.
Rs. 25 and Rs. 28 Per Doz.

RETAIL AGENTS:—
DENISON & Co.,
HUMMUM STREET.

IMPORTANT.

THE following Second-hand PIANOS have been put in thorough Repair, and are for Sale at the PIANOFORTE SALOON of the Undersigned:—

Yacht Piano, 5 Octaves	Rs.	180
Rubinstein's Bijoux Cottage, full Compass	„	220
Herbert's Square Black Polished	„	390
Broadwood and Son's Grand, Black Polished	„	400
Schiedmayer and Sohne's Solid Iron-framed Square	„	410
Marcks & Co.'s Solid Cottage	„	420

The above may be paid for by Instalments. Apply

MARCKS & Co., Limited,
PIANOFORTE WAREHOUSE,
1, ASH LANE, BOMBAY, OR AT POONA.

ARMY, NAVY, AND CIVIL SERVICE CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETY OF INDIA, LIMITED,

APOLLO BUNDER, BOMBAY.
NEW ISSUE OF
GENERAL PRICE LIST
FORWARDED FREE ON APPLICATION.

The STORES are open to the Public, but advantages are allowed to Members, which can be ascertained on application.

MEMBERSHIP SUBSCRIPTION:—
Annual Rs. 2. Life Rs. 10.

GRINDLAY, GROOM & Co.—BOMBAY.
GRINDLAY & Co.—CALCUTTA.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS kept. No COMMISSION charged. INTEREST allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly balance when not under Rs. 1,000. ACCOUNTS rendered half-yearly up to 30th June and 31st December. CHEQUE and PASS BOOKS furnished. GOVERNMENT CURRENCY NOTES of any Circle of payment and approved CHEQUES on MADRAS received at par. CHEQUES on LONDON cashed or sent for collection.

PAY and PENSIONS realised, free of charge, except when under guarantee to Government.

FAMILY REMITTANCES.—Arrangements made for monthly payments in England. BILLS granted on Messrs. GRINDLAY & Co., London, and remitted direct if required.

TELEGRAPHIC transfers made, and for that purpose names and addresses registered free of cost.

DEPOSIT Accounts opened available only for remittance (at any time) in our own Bills on Messrs. GRINDLAY & Co., London, and interest allowed at 3 per cent. per Annum.

GRINDLAY, GROOM & Co., Bombay.
GRINDLAY & Co., Calcutta.

NOTICES.

ROYAL BOMBAY YACHT CLUB.

A SPECIAL GENERAL MEETING will be held at the CLUB HOUSE, on FRIDAY, the 3rd July, 1891, at 5-45 P.M.

By Order of the Committee,
T. W. C. LEATHEM,
Hon. Secretary.

NEW YORK LIFE INSURANCE CO.
(1845)

FOR many years has issued Policies with treble options, which have given great satisfaction. For Terms and Particulars apply to

TURNER, MORRISON & Co.,
Chief Agents for Bombay.

THE ARMY AND NAVY CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETY, LD.

OF VICTORIA ST., WESTMINSTER, LONDON.
BOMBAY DEPOT, APOLLO ST., FORT, BOMBAY.

THE above DEPOT is NOW OPEN for the RECEIPT and EXECUTION of ORDERS, and all the various Departments in the Home Society are represented in the Stock kept at the Bombay Depot.

Permanent subscribers' tickets Rs. 20 except to existing annual subscribers, to whom the charge is Rs. 18.

Annual subscribers' tickets Rs. 3 for the first year and Rs. 2 for each subsequent year.

Applications for tickets by Post must be accompanied by subscription and one anna for postage.

Cheques should be crossed "Chartered Mercantile Bank of India."

Tickets are available to deal both at the London Stores and Depots.

All holders of tickets from the Home Society can deal at the Bombay Depot.

Deposit accounts can be kept at the Depot as at the Home Society.

For tickets and further information apply MANAGING AGENTS, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.

THE Undersigned keeps in Stock MISCELLANEOUS STORES for immediate Supply, such as Mills, Ship and Railway Stores, Hardware, Ammunition, Sulphur, Blasting, Fuses, Red lead, Turpentine, Brushes, Pig lead, all sorts of paints, Oil, Varnishes, Ropes of best quality and all sizes, Kerosine Oil, of the well known Brands, Cocoanut Oil, Castor Oil, and many other articles too numerous to mention.

હેપતુલા શેકઆદમની કુ૦
i. e., HEPTOOLA SHAIK ADUM and Co.,
Agents for Messrs. Curtis's and Harvey Gun Powder and Blasting Powder.

THE COORLA SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the above Company will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, on MONDAY, the 27th day of July next, at 4 o'clock in the afternoon, to transact the following business, viz.:—

To appoint new Secretaries, Treasurers, and Agents of the Company and to fix the terms of their appointment and remuneration.

And Notice is hereby also given that, in the event of the Shareholders deciding that the remuneration of the Agents should be based upon the principle of which, as you are aware, the Directors have already disapproved, the Directors will resign office, and another Meeting will be held at the same place and at 5 o'clock the same afternoon to transact the following further business, viz.:—

To elect Directors of the Company.

By order of the Board,
G. REIFFERSCHEID,
Acting Secretary.

Bombay, 27th June 1891.

FOR SALE.

NOTICE.
SALE OF HARDAS OR MYROBOLLAMS.

TENDERS are invited for the PURCHASE of the MYROBOLLAM or HARDA-CROP of the Forests for 1891-92. The ESTIMATED quantity for the Season is as follows:—

BELGAUM COLLECTORATE.

Khanapur Taluka	3,200
Belgaum and Chikodi Talukas	1,600
Total	4,800
Khandis of 700 lbs. each.	

KANARA COLLECTORATE.

Northern Division of Kanara	1,600
Central Division of Kanara	300
Southern Division of Kanara	1,700
Total	3,600
Khandis of 700 lbs. each.	

Tenders should be written in English, and contained in envelopes inscribed on the outside "Tender for Purchase of Hardas."

Tenders should reach the Undersigned by 5 p.m. of 15th July, 1891, at latest.

For further particulars apply to the Undersigned.

J. L. L. MACGREGOR,
Conservator of Forests, Southern Circle.

Conservator's Office, Southern Circle, Belgaum, 17th June 1891.

KING, KING & Co.,

BANKERS AND AGENTS, BOMBAY.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened, and Interest allowed at 2 per cent. per Annum on the minimum balance, if not drawn below Rs. 500 during the preceding half-year.

DEPOSITS received, subject to 12 months' notice, at 5 per cent. per Annum; for shorter periods rates will be furnished on application.

BILLS of EXCHANGE and TELEGRAPHIC TRANSFERS on the United Kingdom, Calcutta, and Madras granted at the best rate of the day.

REGULAR FAMILY REMITTANCES arranged, and Pay, Pensions, Dividends, &c., realised.

CIRCULAR NOTES issued payable all the World over, Letters of Credit issued by English or American Bankers cashed, Sovereigns and Bank of England Notes bought or sold at favourable rates.

LOANS and CASH CREDITS for long or short periods granted on easy terms, and approved Bills or Cheques discounted.

GOVERNMENT and OTHER SECURITIES bought and sold or received for safe custody.

REGIMENTAL and PERSONAL AGENCY of every description transacted, Passages engaged on best terms possible, Baggage, Cargo, and Parcels shipped or cleared, and orders for Stores and Regimental Requisites executed.

HENRY S. KING & CO., LONDON.

CUMMU JAFFER SULLIMAN & Co.

TO BE LET.—On Malabar Hill, Ridge Road, an Upper Storied BUNGALOW, "The Cliff," now in the occupation of Brigade-Surgeon A. N. Hojel. For particulars apply to the undersigned.

FOR SALE.

Just arrived, per S. S. "Thames," a Four-in-Hand Double and Single, Silver and Brass mounted Harnesses.

A BRAND new English-made Canoe LANDAU and a Brand New English-made Stylish Victoria, both by Watson of Lowestoft, and suitable for one or pair of horses.

A Brand New Cee and Under-Spring English-built Light and Stylish Victoria, by Lewis Fulker, of Salisbury.

An English-built New Stanhope, with a removeable Hood, concealed Lady's Steps and Rest Back, suitable for one or pair of horses.

Also best real Mocca Coffee in bags of 7lbs. each.

Apply to
CUMMU JAFFER SULLIMAN & Co.

TO RAILWAY COMPANIES, CONTRACTORS, ENGINEERS, &c.

APPROACHING COMPLETION, TANSA WATER WORKS.

DYNAMITE.

CONTRACTORS having a Surplus Stock of the best English Quality are prepared to dispose of it immediately at low rates.

For Prices and Particulars address

WALSH, LOVETT & Co.,
18, Esplanade Road, Bombay,
Who will have also for disposal

BRIDGE ERECTING PLANT.

5-TON LIFTING CRANES
STEAM & OTHER WINCHES
PULLEY BLOCKS
DIVING APPARATUS
DREDGERS
PILE DRIVERS

IRON CENTRES FOR ARCHING, 7, 10, 20, 30 ft. SPANS.

TUNNEL PLANT.

Cornish, Vertical, Multitubular, Roots Boilers.
Horizontal Engines, with Air Compressors.
Complete sets of Rock Drilling Machines.
Steam and other Pumps.
Wrought Iron Pipes, Lathes, &c.
Small Tunnel Waggons.

TRAMWAY PLANT.

Locomotives (Hunslet Engine Co.) 2 ft. 6 in. gauge.
Waggons, Trollies, &c.
Steel Rails, 16lbs.
Teakwood Sleepers.

PRICE CURRENT—Published once a week. Contains shipping arrivals, departures, exports, imports, and other commercial news. Subscription—Rs. 12 per year.

BANKS.

THE IMPERIAL BANK OF PERSIA.

(INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER, 1889.)

CAPITAL FULLY CALLED-UP......£1,000,000
(WITH POWER TO INCREASE TO..£4,000,000)
RESERVE FUNDS ....£ 150,000

LONDON BANKERS:—
Messrs. GLYN MILLS CURRIE & Co.
LONDON OFFICE,
14, Austin Friars, E.C.
CHIEF OFFICE IN PERSIA,
TEHERAN.
BRANCHES AND AGENCIES AT
BAGDAD. ISFAHAN. RESHT.
BUSHIRE. KIRMANSHAH. SHIRAZ.
BUSREH. MESHED. TABRIZ.

I HAVE THIS DAY OPENED an AGENCY of the IMPERIAL BANK of PERSIA in BOMBAY.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
T. PAYN,
Agent.

29th June 1891.
Office, Old Secretariat, Apollo Street.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA (LIMITED).

HEAD OFFICE—47, Threadneedle Street, London.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL...£933,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL £466,500
RESERVE FUND............£140,000

LONDON BANKERS:
BANK OF ENGLAND.
NATIONAL PROVINCIAL BANK OF ENGLAND.
NATIONAL BANK OF SCOTLAND, Ld.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest is allowed on Current Deposit Accounts at 2 per cent. per Annum on the daily balances up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest will be allowed on balances under Rs. 1,000.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Interest is allowed on Fixed Deposits for 12 months and shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

EXCHANGE.

The Bank negotiates and collects Bills payable in London, Calcutta, Madras, Kurrachee, Colombo, Rangoon, Mandalay, and Delhi. I grants Drafts on London and on its Branches and Agencies at the Current Rates of Exchange.

By Order of the Directors,
J. BUCHAN,
Manager.

THE BANK OF CHINA, JAPAN, AND THE STRAITS, LIMITED.

CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED............ £2,000,000
CAPITAL CALLED-UP .... £ 250,000
RESERVED FUND .... £ 45,000

LONDON OFFICE,
31, Lombard Street,
BRANCHES at
YOKOHAMA, SHANGHAI, AND HONGKONG.

I HAVE THIS DAY OPENED an AGENCY of the Bank of China, Japan, and the Straits, Ld., in BOMBAY.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
T. PAYN,
Agent.

29th June 1891.
Office, Old Secretariat, Apollo Street.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Capital......$ 100,00,000. Paid up...$ 92,96,677·07
Balance in Course of Payment.........$ 7,03,322·93
Reserve Fund..............................$ 68,06,596·31
Reserve Liability of Proprietors......$100,00,000·00

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG.

F. DE BOVIS, *Acting Chief Manager.*

London Bankers.—LONDON and COUNTY BANKING COMPANY, LD.

LONDON COMMITTEE:

ALBERT DEACON, ESQ (of Messrs. E. & A. Deacon).
E. F. DUNCANSON, ESQ., (of Messrs. T. A. Gibb & Co).
WM. KESWICK, ESQ., (of Messrs. Jardine Matheson & Co.
DAVID MACLEAN, ESQ., 31, Lombard Street, E. C.
A. H. PHILPOTTS, ESQ., Carshalton, Surrey.
THOMAS JACKSON, } Managers.
EWEN CAMERON, }

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:
LONDON, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI.

AMOY.
BANGKOK.
BATAVIA.
BOMBAY.
CALCUTTA.
FOOCHOW.
HAMBURG.
HANKOW.
HIOGO.
ILOILO.
LYONS.
MANILA.
NEW YORK.
PEKING.
PENANG.
SAIGON.
SAN FRANCISCO.
SINGAPORE.
TIENTSIN.
YOKOHAMA.

BOMBAY AGENCY.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts at 2 Per Cent. on Daily Balances, if not under Rs. 1,000, and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000.

On Fixed Deposits, for 12 months, at 4½ Per Cent.
Terms for shorter periods on application.

Credits granted on approved Securities, and every Description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

Drafts granted on London and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China, and Japan.

DAVID JACKSON,
Agent.

40, Church Gate Street, Bombay, and at 31, Dalhousie Square, South, Calcutta.

THE AGRA BANK, (LIMITED).

CAPITAL—£1,000,000.
RESERVE FUND—£1,30,000.

LONDON BANKERS—*Bank of England, Messrs. Glyn Mills Currie & Co., and National Bank of Scotland, Ld.*

HEAD OFFICE—Nicholas Lane, Lombard Street, London.

BRANCHES—Edinburg, Calcutta, Bombay, Madras, Kurrachee, Agra, Lahore, Rangoon, and Shanghai.

AGENCIES in the Persian Gulf, Penang, Singapore, and Hongkong.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are kept, and Interest allowed thereon when the Credit Balance does not fall below Rs. 1,000.

DEPOSITS received available at any time for remittance to England in the Bank's Bills, and Interest allowed thereon at the rate of 3 (three) per cent. per annum.

DEPOSITS are also received for fixed periods on terms which may be learnt on application.

GOVERNMENT and other STOCKS, and SHARES bought and sold, and the safe custody of the same undertaken.

INTEREST, PAY and PENSIONS collected; and every other description of Banking Business and Money Agency transacted.

All COMMUNICATIONS should be addressed, and all REMITTANCES made payable to THE AGRA BANK, LIMITED.

BOMBAY BRANCH—18, RAMPART ROW.
May 16, 1891.

COMPTOIR NATIONAL D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.

HEAD OFFICE—PARIS.
CAPITAL.................£3,200,000.

LONDON BANKERS:
BANK OF ENGLAND.
UNION BANK OF LONDON.

LONDON OFFICE, 32, Threadneedle Street, E. C.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are kept, but no interest allowed.

DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for fixed periods, at rates to be obtained on application.

LETTERS OF CREDITS payable at any of the chief commercial towns and cities of the world.

DIVIDENDS, &c., on Government Paper and other stocks, received for customers without charge, if remitted home through the Bank.

E. C. MONOD,
Acting Manager.

Rampart Row, W.

A BOON TO MEN

Who suffer from NERVOUS DEBILITY Loss of VIGOUR, EXHAUSTED VITALITY KIDNEY DISEASES, &c. A Treatise explaining the renowned MARSTON treatment by *local absorption*, the only positive cure without Stomach Medicines, will be sent in plain wrapper post free, upon application.

The MARSTON REMEDY & Co., 249, High Holborn, LONDON.

MARCKS AND CO., LD.,

MANUFACTURING JEWELLERS.

THE only Firm in Bombay where Jewellery is manufactured ON THE PREMISES under the supervision of competent EUROPEAN ASSISTANTS. Every Article guaranteed, and every Article finished in a manner to do credit to so old established a HOUSE.

PURE INDIAN GOLD GUARD OR KEEPER RINGS,

Engraved or chased, in a variety of designs. Motto Rings:—"Forget-Me-Not," "Regard," "Remember," "Souvenir," "Mizpah," "In Memoriam," "Ewig Dein," &c., &c., made to order on the Premises, entirely under European supervision, at charges as low as is commensurate with sound work and finish.

PURE INDIAN GOLD SIGNET RINGS.

Gentlemen's Gold Signet Rings, set with Red or White Cornelian, Onyx Bloodstone, &c., in round, oval or shield shapes; also in massive solid gold.

PURE INDIAN GOLD SNAKE RINGS.

Made of solid Indian Gold, of 1, 2, 3, or 4 coils, set with one or more Gems Ruby Eyes, &c.

READYMADE RINGS.

We have in stock a large collection of all the above Rings in 18 Carat Gold. This gold is chosen in preference on account of its greater hardness and its waste not being nearly so great.

JEWELLED RINGS, ALSO SUITABLE FOR ENGAGEMENTS, &c &c.

An inexhaustible variety, suitable for Ladies and Gentlemen, either single Gem, in Cluster or in Combination

AT ALMOST ANY PRICE.

MARCKS & Co., LD.,

JEWELLERS AND DIAMOND MERCHANTS,
BOMBAY & POONA.

INSURANCES.

UNIVERSAL LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY,

ESTABD. 1834.

THE OLDEST ESTABLISHED LIFE OFFICE IN THE EAST.

IMPORTANT NOTICE.

GREAT REDUCTION IN RATES OF PREMIUM.
Prospectus furnished on Application.
ANNUAL BONUSES DECLARED.
52 divisions of profits have been made reducing Premia on an average by about 47½ per cent.

Apply to
KING, KING & CO.,
Agents and Secretaries,
BOMBAY.

THE ORIENTAL LIFE OFFICE

IS WELL KNOWN for the Liberality of its Dealings, and among other ADVANTAGES, which European and Native Assurers have, are:—

UNQUESTIONABLE SECURITY,
VERY MODERATE PREMIUMS,
LIBERAL CONDITIONS AND SURRENDER VALUES.

THE PREMIUMS are so moderate that an Assurance of Rs. 5,000 (under the Company's NEW PLAN) may generally be secured for the Yearly Payment, which usually would be charged for Rs. 3,000 only. NINETY PER CENT. OF THE PROFITS ARE DIVIDED amongst the Assured every three years.

ENTIRE DIRECTION IN INDIA.

NATIVE LIVES AT EUROPEAN RATES.

FUNDS IN GOVERNMENT PAPER ONLY and remain in India.

The 'ORIENTAL' Grants, with or without Profits, Whole-term Policies, Temporary, Single Payment, Terminable Premium, or Sterling Policies (payable in India or England) Treble Benefit Endowment, Fully Paid-up, Half Credit System, Decreasing Scale and Family Pension Policies; also Endowments for Children and Liberal Annuities.

Proposal Papers, Prospectuses, and all further information on application to

D. McLAUCHLAN SLATER,
Fellow of the Institute of Actuaries,
Manager and Actuary;
Oriental Life Office, Albert Building, Bombay or any Local Agent throughout India.

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY,

CAPITAL—£2,000,000 STERLING.

TOTAL ACCUMULATED FUNDS, invested in the best and safest Securities, now amount to
£5,672,040 17s. 8d. STERLING.

FIRE BRANCH.

POLICIES covering risk on MERCHANDISE, BUILDINGS, SPINNING MILLS, COTTON AND JUTE PRESSES, SHOPS, BUNGALOWS, HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, HOTELS, AND CLUBS, both in BOMBAY and in the MOFUSSIL, granted on most favourable terms. COALS on the BUNDERS and KEROSINE OIL also covered.

Fire Premium for	1862	£309,690 0 0
„	1885	£983,156 0 0
„	1886	£955,039 0 0
„	1889	£1,104,173 16 10

LIFE BRANCH.

NATIVE LIVES ASSURED AT EUROPEAN RATES.
LARGE REDUCTION IN RATES.

POLICIES granted by the UNDERSIGNED without references to Head Office on APPROVED lives. MILITARY LIVES in CIVIL employ have extra premium returned.

ENDOWMENT ASSURANCES, payable at fixed periods on ADULTS, and Children on very favourable terms.

LAST REVERSIONARY BONUS 7½ per cent.

REDUCTION TO EUROPEAN rates, when Assured leaves either Alexandria or Port Said.

Accumulated LIFE FUND now amounts to	£3,473,114 5 9
Total ACCUMULATED FUNDS	£6,161,508 13 11

GROWTH OF FUNDS.

1874	£2,957,174 12 4	1884	£5,345,407 9 2
1879	£4,260,505 15 1	1889	£6,161,508 13 11

THOS. H. MOORE & Co.,
Agents, Royal Insurance Company.
Hummum Street.

INSURANCES.

THE STANDARD.

PUBLIC DEMAND.—New Policies for £1,379,000 were granted during 1889. This is in excess of the amount reported by any of the Scotch offices, and again places the STANDARD at the head of the list.

REVENUE INCREASE.—The Revenue has increased by £45,000 and now amounts to £974,948 per annum.

INCREASE OF FUNDS.—The Funds have been increased by £53,643, and now amount to £7,343,956 sterling.

F. A. PREVOST,
Acting Secretary, Bombay Branch.
Standard Buildings, Hornby Row, Bombay.

FIRE INSURANCE.

	Exclusive Reserve Fund.
The NORTHERN ASSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	„ 3,000,000
The TRANSATLANTIC FIRE INSURANCE Co., (exclusive re-insurances), CAPITAL	M 6,000,000
The HAMBURG-BREMEN FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	„ 6,000,000
The NORTH GERMAN FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	„ 7,500,000
The GENERAL INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	£ 3,000,000
The FIRE INSURANCE Co. 1877, CAPITAL	„ 2,600,000
The BATAVIA FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	fl 3,000,000
The SAMARANG FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	„ 2,000,000
The FIRE INSURANCE Co., INSULINDE," CAPITAL	1,000,000

MARINE INSURANCE.

The GENERAL MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	£ 3,000,000
The BATAVIA MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	fl 3,000,000
The SAMARANG MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	„ 2,000,000
The BADEN MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	M 6,000,000
The NEW SWISS LLOYD TRANSPORT INSURANCE CO.	

The FIRE and MARINE INSURANCE in the above Companies apply to the UNDERSIGNED, who can offer all FACILITIES and at FAVOURABLE TERMS. All claims PROMPTLY SETTLED in BOMBAY. Rates and other particulars can be obtained on application.

VOLKART BROTHERS,
Agents.

NEWSPAPERS FROM ENGLAND.

NEWSPAPERS, MAGAZINES, and all PERIODICAL Publications despatched from England with punctuality, at LOWEST RATES, for Prepaid Subscriptions.

Price Lists may be obtained from

MESSRS. KING, KING & CO., BOMBAY;
KING, HAMILTON & CO., CALCUTTA;
OR
HENRY S. KING & Co.,
65, CORNHILL, AND 45, PALL MALL,
LONDON.

IN USE 100 YEARS.
THE POOR MAN'S FRIEND.

DR. ROBERTS' OINTMENT.

SKIN DISEASES. THIS VALUABLE OINTMENT (as originally prepared by G. L.
SKIN DISEASES. ROBERTS, M. D.) is confidently recommended as an unfailing
SKIN DISEASES. remedy for wounds of every description—Chilblains, Scorbutic
SKIN DISEASES. Eruptions, Burns, Sore and Inflamed Eyes, Eczema, &c.

DR. ROBERTS' ALTERATIVE PILLS. FOR THE BLOOD AND SKIN.

SKIN DISEASES. They are useful in Scrofula, Scorbutic Complaints, Glandular
SKIN DISEASES. Swellings, particularly those of the neck; they are very effectual
SKIN DISEASES. in the cure of that form of skin disease which shows itself in
SKIN DISEASES. painful cracks in the skin of the hands and in all scaly diseases.
SKIN DISEASES. They may be taken at all times without confinement or change
SKIN DISEASES. of diet. Sold at 1s. 1½d. 2s. 9d., 11s. and
SKIN DISEASES. 22s. each, by the Proprietors, Bridport, England.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEERS, &c.

ROSS AND CAMERON'S NATURAL HIGHLAND WHISKIES,

"Lochgorm" Rs. 31, "H.B." Rs. 33, and "C.E.B." Rs. 36.
Special Terms to Messes, Clubs, and large Buyers.
R. RAMCHANDRA AND CO., Sole Agents,
11, FORBES STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

PERRIER JOUET & CO.'S "B." BRAND CHAMPAGNE,

in Magnums, Quarts and Pints.
LYON & CO.,
Sole Agents, Bombay.

SWIFT AND FARROW,

PUBLIC ACCOUNTANTS, AUDITORS, &c.,
UNDERTAKE COLLECTION OF OUTSTANDING DEBTS.
No. 9, HUMMUM STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

"NEOSOTE." "DISINFECTANT POWDER."

DISCOVERED by MESSRS. W. BAIRD and Co., of Glasgow, and much sought after as a valuable and powerful Disinfectant.

This Powder contains in the same volume more Antiseptic than ordinary 20 per cent. powders, and the low price renders it beyond competition.

Price of one cwt. Cask delivered free at the Bombay stations. Rs. 5½.

AGENTS:—
Hummum Street, Fort. ROGERS & Co.

SCOTT AND Co., M.R.C.V.S., VETERINARY SURGEONS.

HORSE EXAMINATION CERTIFICATES Rs. 10; Examination and Verbal Opinion Rs. 5; Horses standing at livery on Commission sale, Rs. 35 per month, including horse-keeper. Commission on Horses bought and sold, Rs. 17. Up country commissions toward buying and selling of horses will meet our best attention. Horses broken to single and double harness in the [illegible] Single, Rs. 15; double, Rs. 30. The Horse-shoeing [illegible] under the management of a thoroughly practical [illegible] Farrier and every class of shoeing done.

RESIDENTS IN INDIA WILL FIND CEYLON

An agreeable place to visit during
THE HOT SEASON.

NUWARA ELIYA.—The Sanitarium is 6200 feet above Sea.

And after reaching Colombo by short sea voyage, is easily approached by Rail. First Class Return Ticket Rs. 15 "THE GRAND" & "CRITERION" HOTELS are charmingy situated, over-looking Lake and Mountain scenery. Furnished with every comfort. Excellent Cuisine. Bracing climate, but not too cold. W. MILSOM & Co., Proprietors. Nuwara Eliya Ceylon.

ELECTRO-HOMŒOPATHIC POOR DISPENSARY

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Per Annum ....Rs. 1[illegible]
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Quarterly

CHEQUES, MONEY [illegible] and other [illegible] should be made [illegible] "The Proprietor [illegible] *Bombay Gaz*[illegible]

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BOMBAY BANK AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

Names.	Shares.	Amount	Paid-up.	Last Half-Yearly Divd.	Cash Rate.
INDIAN BANKS.		Rs.	Rs.		Rs.
Bank of Bombay	20,000	500	500	8 p.c.p.a.	985
Bank of Bengal	40,000	500	all	5 pr. ct.	1 000
Bank of Madras	10,000	500	all	5 pr. ct.	890
EXCHANGE BANKS.					
Agra	100,000	£10	all	5 pr. ct.	12½
Charter Bank	40,000	£20	£20	7 pr. ct.	£23
Char. Mercantile	30,000	£25	£25	5 pr. ct.	330
Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation	60,000	$125	all	17½ pr.ct.	..
National bank of India	27,320	£25	£12½	5 pr. ct.	180
New Oriental Bank	80,000	£10	all	6 pr. ct.	160
Silver Share	..	..	..	..	104

MISCELLANEOUS.

Names.	Shares.	Amount	Paid-up.	Last half-yearly.	Cash Rate.
Alcock Ashdown	1,000 750	200 150	200 150	10 7½	260 182½x
Back Bay Baths	200	50	50	12	40
Badham Pile	8,000	100	100	12	99
Bapty Bros.	8,625	200	185	18	42
Berar Oil Mills Co., Limited	1,250	100	All.	Nil.	100 nom
Bombay Fire Insurance	600	2,500	1,000	70	1,000
Bombay & Burmah Trading Corporation	1,000	2,500	1,500	135	3,575
Do. New Issue	500	375	625	33½	900
Bombay Ice Mfg. Co., Ld.	1,250	100	100	25	93
Bombay Land and Building Co., Ld.	400	500	500	6 pr. ct.	630
Bombay Flour Mill	1,000	500	500	Rs. 37½	900
Deccan Ice Co.	1,170	100	100	4 pr. ct.	20
Deccan Paper Mills	1,080	500	500	Nil	405
Delhi and Northern India Flour Mills	1,500	200	200	Rs. 1	182½
Geyer & Co., Ld.	500	100	70	—	70 nom
Indian Guarantee Surety-Ship Assn.	5,000	100	10	10 pr. ct	13
John Roberts & Co	1,500	100	100	10 pr. ct	80
Kemp & Co.	4,000	200	175	26½	327
Kurrachee Landing	500	500	300	30	100
Maharanee Ice Manufacturing Co.	3,500	100	100	Nil.	30
Marcks & Co., Ld.	4,000	100	100	Rs. 5	93xd
Napier Hotel Co	2,000	100	100	9 pr. ct	51dx
Napier Foundry	1,000	100	200	—	60
Oriental Govt. Security Life Insurance	5,000	100	50	12 pr. ct.	170
Oriental Loan	5,000	20	20	8 pr. ct.	15
Phillips & Co., Ld.	4,000	100	100	7 pr. ct.	70
Port Canning Co.	6,000	1,000	1,000	90	415
Prince of Wales Fire In.	250	8,000	1,000	N dv.	2,350
Royal Flour Mills	2,500	100	100	—	45
Soundy & Co.	1,000	100	100	9	84
Southwell and Austin	1,800	100	100 & 20	—	60
Treacher & Co.	2,000	500	all	85	915
Thacker & Co.	1,500	100	100	10	92
Telephone Co.	9,200	25	25	5-8	17
Western India Flour	—	—	—	—	20

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

Names.	Shares.	Amount	Paid-up.	Last hlf-yearly.	Cash Rate.
Ahmedabad	600	1,000	1,000	90	1,400
Alliance	2,500	1,000	all	Rs.15	515
Anglo-Indian	9,345	100	100	4	88
Bellary S & W Co. Ld. (Bellary)	871	500	all	2 pr. ct.	50
Bombay United	900	1,000	1,000	25	770
Bombay Cotton Manfg Co.	600	500	500	20	425
China Mills Co. Ld	800	1,000	1,000	Nil.	650
City of Bombay Mills	600	1,000	1,000	Rs. 50	1005
Connaught Mills	600	500	25	10 pr. ct	625
Colaba Land & Mill	1,000	700	700	15	625
Coorla Mills	800	1,000	1,000	Rs. 25	495
David Mill	1,400	500	500	Rs. 30	495
Dhun Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	50	820
Empress	2,100	500	25	10 pr. ct.	620
Framjee Petit	1,250	1,000	1,000	Rs. 25	575
Gordon Mills	2,000	1,000	1,000	Nil.	110
Hindustan	875	1,000	1,000	Rs. 40	800
Hinganghat Mill	700	500	25	10 pr. ct.	66
Howard and Bulloughs	1,500	500	500	25	625
Hyderabad	700	1,000	1,000	Rs. 40	780
Imperial Cotton	900	500	500	..	340
Indian Manfg.	900	1,000	1,000	Rs. 50	985
James Greaves	1,100	500	25	10 pr. ct.	640
Jaffer Alli	600	500	500	Nil.	345
Jamshed Manufacturing Co.	1,600	250	250	10	230
Jewraz Baloo	1,000	1,000	1,000	30	810
Jubilee Mills Co., Ld.	600	1,000	1,000	Rs. 20	555
Khandeish	750	1,000	1,000	30	630
Khangaum Manfg. Co.	400	25	25	Nil.	560
Khatao Makunjee	1,000	1,000	1,000	40	560
Leopold	3,500	100	100	15 pr. ct	197
Lukmidas Spinning & Weaving Co	1,600	1,000	1,000	35	997½
Madras United	350	1,000	1,000	100	1950
Mahaluxmee	600	1,000	1,000	Nil.	420
Mahboob Shahi Mills (Gulberga)	2,400	500	50	pr. ct.	500 nom
Manockjee Petit	4,000	1,000	all	Rs. 60	1,295
Mazagon	5,000	250	25	5	125
Morarji Goculdas	1,050	1,000	1,00	70	1,650
Maharaja Mysore S & M Co.	4,500	100	100	7 pr. c	105
National	500	1,000	1,00	Nil.	170
New Great Eastern	1,400	1,000	1,000	Rs. 40	675
Oriental	5,725	625	625	Rs. 15	415
Presidency Mills Co (Ld.)	743	1,000	1,000	Rs. 50	1,155
Sassoon	1,500	1,000	1,000	25	1,400
Sholapore Mills	500	1,000	1,000	60	1,375
Soonderdas	750	1,000	1,000	Nil.	485
Southern India	1,000	500	500	Nil.	100 nom
Southern Mahratta	1,212	250	250	12	280
Sun Mills, Ld.	1,300	250	250	Nil.	245
Star of India	1,000	1,000	1,000	40	545
Swadeshi Mills	3,000	500	500	Nil.	475
Victoria Mills	550	1,000	1,000	24	360
Western India	1,200	1,000	1,000	Rs. 40	775
Queen Mills	800	1,000	1,000	Rs. 30	785
Ripon Mills	800	1,000	1,000	Rs. 50	1,090
Lord Reay Mfg.	445	1,000	1,000	25	750
Union Spinning and Manufacturing Co.	900	1,000	1,000	Nil.	800
Britannia Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	Nil.	660
Central India	3,750	500	500	35	1,150
Wadia Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	..	525

PRESS COMPANIES.

Names.	Shares.	Amount	Paid-up.	Yearly.	Cash Rate.
Akbar	200	1,250	1,250	7	1,000
Albert Ginning Co	100	500	all	18 pr. ct	450
Albert (Kurrachee)	200	1,100	1,100	60	790x
Apollo	750	2,400	2,200	Nil.	235
Bellary	167	1,000	1,000	Rs. 40	350
Bombay Cotton	1,000	125	125	20	120
Bombay National Manfg. Co., Ld	500	1,000	1,000	—	550
Breul's Cawnpore Press Co. Ld.	500	200	200	16	90
Colaba	500	1,880	1,880	45 dvd	330
East India	350	1,000	1,000	130	1,325
English Press and Manfg.					190
Fort	180	250	—	Rs. 20	900
French	515	8,500	8,500	50	525
Harvey and Sabapathy	300 450	500 450	all 500	20 30	410xd
Hengoli Press Co., Ld.	750	100	all	32½	115
Khangaum	240	450	450	51	430
Mahmadpura Cotton G. and P. Co., Ld.	300	500	500	pr. ct.	500
Mercantile	1,000	125	125	10	72½
Mofussil Co	3,125	400	400	Rs. 40	427½
Munmar M.	1,000	250	all	Rs. 15	207½
New Berar	1,200	500	500	45	567½
New Indian	4,000	125	125	Rs. 10	102½
Prince of Wales	600	500	500	40	335
Sabapathy (Bellary)	500	500	50	20	500
Sassoon	300	500	500		500
Sind and Punjab Co.	100	1,000	1,000	25	1,200
Sind	400	2,000	750	50	410
Sorab Woollen Mills	1,200	[illegible]	250	75	240
Volkart	—	,000		Rs 80	925

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

Names.	Shares.	Amount	Paid-up.	Last half-yearly guar.	Cash Rate.
G. I. P. R. Consolidated Stock	—	£100	All	5 p.c.	2,40
B. B. & C. I. R. New £18 Shares	—	£18	—	do.	420

PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

English Bar Gold	Rs. 21-12
China Leaf	„ 21-14 nom.
Bar Gold, New	„ 21-12 „
Do. Old	„ 21-13 „
Australian Bar Gold 100 touch	„ 21-15
English Sovereigns	„ 13-12
Do. Dragons	„ 13-10
Bar Silver 17 Betterness	„ 107-2
Bar Silver 17½ Do.	„ 107-4
Syces Silver	„ 106

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Third Criminal Sessions, 10 a.m.

VESSELS ARRIVED.—The following vessels arrived yesterday:—Fazilka (s), from Calcutta; Bisagno (s), Hongkong; and Ariosto (s), Cardiff.

VESSELS SAILED.—The following vessels sailed yesterday:—Arabia (s), for Persian Gulf; Drumfell (s), Karachi; and Amphitrite (s), Trieste, &c.

POSTAL NOTICE.—Mails for the Persian Gulf, except Gwadur, Jask, and Muscat, closed at Karachi yesterday at 5-30 p.m.

PRINCE'S DOCK.—The s.s. Ravenshoe entered the dock yesterday, and the s.s. Timor, Nedjed and Iran left it on Tuesday and the Surat yesterday.

ASSAULTING A BAILIFF.—The case of Clive Durant, who is charged with illegally intercepting Dadabhoy Pestonji, a bailiff in the Court of Small Causes, in the execution of his duties, was resumed at the Esplanade Police Court yesterday. On the application of the accused Durant, who applied for a remand of the case on the ground of ill-health, the Magistrate postponed proceedings till noon to-morrow.

THEFT.—At the Girgaum Police Court yesterday, Inspector McCormack charged Harilal Ramchander and Genu Dhondee, *alias* Dhondi Gopal, both shoemakers living at Mahim, before the Second Presidency Magistrate, Mr. W. R. Hamilton, with the theft of wearing apparel, valued at Rs. 20-8, belonging to Vala Kola. On the night of Monday last the accused entered the complainant's house at Supary Baugh, Parel, and stole the clothes. Complainant next morning discovered the theft and reported the matter to the police, who arrested the accused on Tuesday on suspicion while trying to dispose of the clothes at Mahim. Both the accused pleaded not guilty and accused each other of the theft. The Magistrate convicted both and sentenced each of them to undergo three months' rigorous imprisonment.

A YOUTHFUL DELINQUENT.—Before Mr. C. W. Richardson, Third Presidency Magistrate, yesterday at the Esplanade Police Court, Oomersey Oobhulia was placed in the dock on remand on a charge of criminal breach of trust committed on the 21st ultimo. Kassam Oomer appeared as the complainant and accused the prisoner with disappearing with eighteen Chinese wooden boxes of fancy workmanship that were entrusted to him for a few moments. In the complainant's absence the youth disappeared with the ware, but was subsequently arrested in Khojah Street at the instance of the complainant's brother, who recognised him. Oomersey pleaded not guilty, but refused to call evidence in mitigation of his offence, imputing his action to the complainant giving him the boxes to effect a sale. The Magistrate sentenced him to receive eight stripes with a light rattan.

SAD SUICIDE OF A HINDU DOCTOR.—An inquest was held yesterday by Dr. Thomas Blaney, the Coroner, at Cavel, touching the death of Dhanjee Khimjee, a licentiate of medicine and surgery of the Bombay University. The deceased passed the final examination of L. M. and S. three years ago. He has since then been practising as a Doctor and had a dispensary at Mandvi. He had little practice however, and his nephew gave him pecuniary assistance. This state of destitution seems to have preyed on his mind, and falling ill about a fortnight ago, he went to Ahmedabad for a change. He returned to Bombay a week ago, apparently not much better. Yesterday he took prussic acid and put an end to his life. He was found dead in bed in his room, which was fastened from the inside. The jury returned a verdict of suicide.

BURGLARY AT SION.—At the Girgaum Police Court yesterday, Dhurma Vithal, a fitter, was charged before Mr. W. R. Hamilton, Second Presidency Magistrate, with house-breaking and theft of property consisting of gold and silver ornaments and cash of the collective value of Rs. 110, the property of Balajee Ramjee, a fisherman, and Vithal Madhu, residing at Sion. On the night of Tuesday last the accused broke into the first complainant's house and stole a box containing gold and silver ornaments valued at Rs. 106. He then entered the second complainant's house by removing the bars of a window and, breaking open a box, stole Rs. 6 in cash therefrom and decamped. Before he had gone far, however, accused was arrested at the Matoonga Road by a police sepoy on suspicion, when he admitted having stolen the property and stated to whom it belonged. The accused pleaded guilty and was sentenced to an accumulated term of eight months' imprisonment with hard labour.

A SOAP FACTORY IN POONA.—We have received from Rao Bahadur Hari Raoji some specimens of soap which has been manufactured in the new soap factory which that enterprising gentleman has started in Poona. The soap, we are assured, is altogether free from animal matter, so that the most orthodox Hindu might use it without scruple. We have tried the soap and find that it washes very well. It is made, for the present, in bars, but arrangements are being made to get out the necessary moulds and presses, so that the soap might be manufactured and put up in dainty cakes. In the matter of price Mr. Hari Raoji hopes to successfully compete with the article of the bazaar. The factory is not yet in full working order, but the experiments made so far have proved highly satisfactory. Three varieties of soap have been sent to us; one is creamy white, another looks for all the world like a tempting piece of chocolate, while the third is beautifully variegated and is not unlike in appearance "Buncombe's Sweeties." Something might, perhaps, be done to lessen the intensity of the smell, which in the specimens before us is somewhat disagreeably strong. We wish Mr. Hari Raoji every success in his new enterprise.—(*Observer.*)

CRICKET.

BARODA HINDOO C. C. *VS.* VICTOR C. C.

A MATCH was played on Wednesday between the B. H. C. C. and V. C. C. The match was drawn. The following is the full score:—

B. H. C. C.

Shringarpowe, b Henry	0
Nagarker, b Hakim	0
Palker, c out, b Hakim	6
Thakoor, b Henry	6
Dashputre, Y N, b Henry	12
Dashputre, P N, b Henry	18
Jamdar, b Kutubudin	40
Diweker, c out, b K	1
Pasalker, b Hakim	0
Pandit, b Hakim	0
Extras	39
Total	122

VICTOR C. C.

Baty, b Nagarker	2
Maholm, c out, b Jamdar	0
Hakim, b Jamdar	0
Henry, b Nagarker	2
Bhat, c out, b Nagarker	0
Chotumia, c out, b Jamdar	5
Kutubudin, c out, b Jamdar	1
Mainbhai, b Nagarker	0
Desai, not out	4
Raval, not out	7
Dhunjishah, not out	7
Dam, to bat.	
Extras	20
Total	48

MRS. GAY has been elected Secretary of the Bowring Institute at Bangalore. A local paper thinks that the fact that a lady is the Secretary should at once bring in a large number of subscribing member of subscribing members, and, what is more to the point, the punctual payment of subscriptions, including arrears due! A notice to a defaulter from a lady secretary, what magical wonders should not that effect!

OFFERING somebody a chair for the sake of the satisfaction of dextrously withdrawing it as he is in the act of sitting down, is not a very brilliant joke; neither is it a very original one. It appears moreover that it is not a particularly cheap joke; at least it was not so in the case of a Liverpool gentleman who indulged in this little pleasantry at a ball in that city. His victim fell to the ground, which no doubt added greatly to his betrayer's enjoyment of the jest: but the consequences were rather serious; for though the victim quickly got up again he had subsequently "great difficulty in keeping some dancing engagements he had made." After the ball was over it was found that his spine was injured, and he had to keep his bed for four weeks, and then go to Llandudno "to recuperate." The matter has been investigated in the Liverpool County Court, with the result that the practical joker, in spite of his denials, has been adjudged to pay the plaintiff's claim (46l. 17s 6d.) with costs.

VALUABLE DISCOVERY FOR THE HAIR.—If your hair is turning grey or white, or falling off, use "The Mexican Hair Renewer," for it will positively restore in every case Grey or White Hair to its original colour, without leaving the disagreeable smell of most "RESTORERS." It makes the hair charmingly beautiful, as well as promoting the growth of the hair on bald spots where the glands are not decayed. Ask your Chemists for "THE MEXICAN HAIR RENEWER," sold by Chemists and Perfumers everywhere at 3s. 6d per bottle. Sold wholesale by the Anglo-American Co., Limited, Farringdon-Road London, England.

THIRD CRIMINAL SESSIONS.

AT the Criminal Sessions of the High Court yesterday the Hon. Mr. Justice Farran presided.

FABRICATING FALSE EVIDENCE.

Bulloo Nundlal was placed at the bar on a charge of fabricating false evidence, forgery of a valuable security, and using as genuine a forged document, and was asked whether he wished to apply for summonses for the attendance of certain witnesses residing at Ahmedabad, or to have them examined on commission.

The prisoner said he had been too long in jail and did not wish to make any application in the matter.

His Lordship accordingly directed that the case should be taken up next week.

DOUBLE MURDER AT MAHIM.

Dhurma Dewjee was charged before his lordship and a special jury with having, on the 13th May last, committed a double murder at Mahim in causing the deaths of a woman named Luxmee and a man named Gungaram Vittu. The Hon. Mr. Lang, Advocate-General, with Mr. Raikes, instructed by Mr. Frere, Public Prosecutor, appeared for the Crown, while Mr. Robertson defended the prisoner. The following gentlemen were empannelled upon the

SPECIAL JURY.

Mr. A. F. Simpson, Foreman.

Mr. Dorabjee J. Tata.	Mr. S. R. Bhandarkar.
Mr. H. C. Wright.	Mr. Byramjee F. Patel.
Mr. W. G. Treacher.	Mr. Govind C. Rana.
Mr. F. A. Provost.	Mr. J. B. Tathill.

The Advocate-General, in addressing the jury, stated the facts of the case for the prosecution, which, he said, were very few and very simple. The deceased Luxmee had been for some time in the keeping of the prisoner at Bandora, but had left him and gone to live under the protection of the second deceased, Gungaram, at Mahim, where the prisoner had been in the habit of visiting her. The two deceased were killed or met their deaths on the night of the 13th May. A few days previously the prisoner had been to see Luxmee, when a quarel arose between them. On the night of the 13th May, before the prisoner left his house at Bandora, he armed himself with a knife as large as a sickle, which was afterwards found in his possession, and he then visited Luxmee. Later on that night, the persons living in an adjoining portion of the the hut in which Luxmee lived heard a noise, and on going into her room saw her lying on the floor at one end of the room and saw Gungaram struggling with the prisoner, who had a knife in his hand and was seen to stab Gungaram with it in several parts of his body. The neighbours became frightened and sent for the police, who, on arriving at the place, saw that Luxmee was dead, and that Gungaram was lying on the floor seriously wounded. He was removed to the Jamsetjee Hospital, where he died the same night. The prisoner appeared to have gone over from Luxmee's place to the police station at Mahim, where he gave himself up to Inspector Wilson, who took the blood-stained knife out of his hand. He was covered with fresh blood. On the above facts it would be for the jury to determine whether the death of the deceased had been caused by the knife produced in court, and whether they were inflicted by the prisoner at the bar.

Evidence was called for the prosecution.

Nowlia Ananta, a cart-driver residing at Mahim, said that about 9 p.m. on the 13th May last, while sitting in the verandah of his chawl, he heard a cry proceeding from the direction of the room occupied by Luxmee. He ran to see what the matter was, and on looking into the room saw Gungaram lying on the floor in a pool of blood, while the prisoner was striking him with a knife. Witness saw the deceased struck twice in the side. There was no light in the room, and witness did not see the body of Luxmee lying there. He called a policeman to the house.

Cross-examined by Mr. Robertson, the witness said that when the two men were struggling, they were both lying on the floor. Gungaram was a much taller and stronger man than the prisoner, but had nothing in his hand during the struggle.

Govind Succaram, another cart-driver residing in a room in the hut occupied by Luxmee, said he went to the room in consequence of hearing Gungaram cry out, when he saw the prisoner and the deceased Gungaram fall against the *tutta*-partition separating witness's room from that of Luxmee. The partition broke down by the weight of the men's bodies, and he then saw the prisoner striking Gungaram with a knife. On witness and his wife going up to separate the men, the prisoner threatened to stab them. He stabbed Gungaram as the latter was lying on the floor, the prisoner being on top of him. Witness saw the prisoner give three blows to the deceased, and he also saw Luxmee lying on the floor inside the room. In spite of the prisoner's threat, witness went up to him, and he struck at him, inflicting a wound on the left leg. Witness then left the room and, meeting the last witness outside the house, sent him in one direction to fetch the police, while he himself went to look for them in another direction. The prisoner and Gungaram when witness first saw them were rolling on top of each other.

Dr. Gallagher, house-surgeon of the Jamsetjee Hospital, stated that he asked Gungaram, on his admission into hospital, how the wounds on his person were caused. He replied that a man named Dhurma had attacked him with a knife. Dhurma was afterwards brought to the hospital by Inspector Wilson and was idenified by Gungaram as his assailant.

Nathoo Dewjee, brother of the prisoner's, said Luxmee was the prisoner's kept mistress and had been six months under his protection. He had left her twenty or thirty days before he was arrested. She had been living with him in his house at Bandora.

Salbo, the mother of the deceased Gungaram, said she lived in the same house with him at Upper Mahim. Luxmee had been living next to them and was on intimate terms with witness's son, who used to support her. He left witness's house about 8 p.m. one evening, and she never afterwards saw him alive. He used to go out about 8 o'clock every evening.

Other witnesses were examined for the prosecution.

Prisoner, in answer to the court, said that one Luxmon whose wife had been enticed away, went to his mistress Luxmee and asked her to give false evidence against him (prisoner). He thereupon went to Luxmee, his mistress, and asked her why she was trying to give false evidence against him. She struck him and then went to the police station and laid against him a false charge of theft. Prisoner's brother-in-law also told him that a charge of theft had been laid against him. He was drunk, and he went to Luxmee's room with a knife. Luxmee and Gungaram abused him and again taxed him with the theft. He got annoyed and gave one blow to the female and two to the male. Gungaram got up and threw him down. He escaped from the man and then went to the police saheb.

Mr Roberson, on behalf of the prisoner, urged that his client, when he went to Luxmee's room, received such grave and sudden provocation as justified him in striking Luxmee and Gungaram, especially after they threatened to give him in custody on a false charge of theft. No doubt the prisoner was much excited at the time, and, having lost all self-control, he must have struck the deceased persons, and at a later stage must have struck them in self-defence. The learned counsel therefore trusted that the jury would come to the conclusion that the prisoner was guilty not of murder, but of culpable homicide not amounting to murder.

His lordship, in summing up the case, said the first point for the consideration of the jury was whether the prisoner went to Luxmee's room, armed with the knife, with the intention of taking her life. The jury would next have to consider whether the prisoner was abused by Luxmee and Gungaram when prisoner was in Luxmee's room, and whether Gungaram attacked the prisoner. Now it appeared to his lordship upon the medical evidence, which he read to the jury, that the wounds upon the deceased Luxmee were all inflicted before the struggle with Gungaram began. There were two classes of wounds inflicted upon the woman. The next question for the jury was whether there was any grave and sudden provocation given to the prisoner, or whether there was any quarrel between the three persons in the room. Coming to the evidence with reference to Gungaram's wounds, his lordship said it was for the jury to consider whether they were wounds which Gungaram would have received while attempting to ward off the blows struck him by the prisoner. The jury would have finally to consider whether the defence had pointed out any circumstances which could reduce the offence to culpable homicide not amounting to murder.

The jury, after a short consultation, unanimously found the prisoner guilty of the murder of Luxmee, and by a majority of eight to one guilty of the murder of Gungaram.

The prisoner pleaded for mercy when about to be sentenced.

His lordship said: "For the double murder of which you have been found guilty it is not in my power to grant you mercy. I can only carry out the sentence of the law, and that is death." His lordship then formally sentenced the prisoner to death.

THE BERAR CRIMINAL BREACH OF TRUST CASE.

No less than 360 witnesses have been brought down to Bombay from the Berars in connection with the charge of criminal breach of trust preferred against Herbert George Wittenbaker, a public servant employed in the Forest Department in the Berars. They are paid a rupee a day in addition to their meals, which are supplied them free at the Rustamjee Jamsetjee's dhurmsalla in Falkland Road, where they temporarily reside. They were brought to the High Court yesterday and were accommodated in the ground-floor verandah, but the trial of the case did not come on yesterday and they will have to attend again.

The business of the Sessions will be resumed this (Thursday) morning.

INSOLVENT DEBTORS' COURT.

AT a sitting of the court yesterday, the Hon. Mr. Justice Telang disposed of the following among other matters:—

Re FRAMJI RUSTUMJI WADIA.

Mr. Inverarity, for the Official Assignee, moved, under sec. 36 of the Insovency Act, for the examination of the insolvent and for a summons to him to produce all the documents and books referring to the rule, taken out on the 29th April last, calling upon the insolvent to hand over all the money and certain properties which came to his hands. Mr. Inverarity said that the affidavit was made for the purpose of the rule, but the insolvent has admitted in reply that he had spent all the money he had in his possession, and hence the application for his examination. Mr. Jardine, instructed by Messrs. Wadia and Ghandi, appeared for the insolvent to show cause against the rule and oppose the application for a postponement. He was ready to show cause and did not see any reason why the rule should now be postponed.

His Lordship remarked that the insolvent had admitted in his affidavit that he had spent all the money he was in possession of, and the Official Assignee had a right to see the books and to ask him how he spent the money. After some further discussion the rule was postponed until after the examination of the insolvent.

Re DAMJEE SHIVJEE.

Mr. Manker, for the insolvent, moved for an interim order.

Mr. Dharyawan, for an opposing creditor, opposed the application. On the last occasion the court refused to grant him an interim order because he had failed to lodge one of his books in the office of the Official Assignee. Now it was found out that the insolvent had not lodged two books of accounts and had not accounted for certain ornaments.

Mr. Manker, on being asked by the court to account for the ornaments, said that he did not expect such a point would be raised.

The insolvent was then called, but did not put in an appearance.

Mr. Manker asked leave to mention the matter again in the course of the day, and the application was granted.

Re CHAMPSEY GANGADHUR.

Mr. Manker, for the insolvent, asked for a week's postponement of the matter, on the ground that his client had no opportunity of getting a copy of the affidavit filed by the opposing creditor, and for an interim order.

Mr. Inverarity, for the opposing creditor, opposed the application, saying that it was the duty of the insolvent to enquire in the office whether there was any opposition to his application for an interim order.

Mr. Manker said that his client had made the necessary inquiries at the office, and was informed there was no opposition.

Mr. Inverarity said the insolvent must be made to file his reply by Saturday next.

The matter was accordingly adjourned for a week, and the insolvent was ordered to file his reply by Saturday next.

Re GOOLAM HOSEIN MIYA JAN.

Mr. Manker, for the insolvent, moved for a fortnight's postponement, on the ground that the insolvent was sick. The other side having consented to the arrangement, his lordship granted the application.

DISCHARGES.

The following insolvents were granted discharges:—Jamnadas Narotumdas Mehta; Pandoorang Jayram; Sadashiv Parashram; Edward Ignatius Brandon; Balkrishna Harichand; Shaik Ebrahim Saledin; Sava Govind and another; George Watt; Framji Hormusji Ghadially; Ramchandra Narayen and another; Henry Schmidt; Sayad Cassum Sayad Hussein; Hansraj Hemjee; Prameshwar din Mungleprasad, and Harkha Dossa and another.

NEW ENGINES FOR THE KAISER-I-HIND SPINNING AND WEAVING MILLS.

YESTERDAY evening a large number of influential native gentlemen and a few Europeans assembled at the Kaiser-i-Hind Spinning and Weaving Mills, Chinchpoogly, to witness the starting of the new engines ordered from Messrs. John Musgrave and Sons, Limited, of Bolton. Amongst those present were Messrs. Sorabjee Shapoorjee Bengalee, C.I.E., Jagmohandass Varjeevandass, Tribhovandass Varjeevandass, Ruttonjee Dadabhoy, Domodhar Tapidass Varajdass, Vasanjee Manjee, Byramjee Nusserwanjee Katrack, Ruttonshaw Dorabjee Mystri, Liladhur Shamjee Jadavjee, Virchund Dipchand, J. Fernandes, Vizbhookhandass Atmaram, Dharamsi Sunderdass Mooljee, Vandravandass Purshotamdass, C. D. Fardoonjee, Karimbhoy Ibrahim, Liladhur Jairam Naranjee, Asar Virjee, Lakhmidass Khimjee, &c. Messrs. Vandravandass, Hurkisondoss Narotamdass and Vasanjee Manjee are the present proprietors of the mill. The whole machinery was set up by Mr. R. T. Robinson, who was sent to Bombay by Messrs. John Musgrave and Sons for the purpose. At half past-five Mr. Vandravandass started the new engines by moving the stop valve.

The engine is an horizontal compound condensing steam-engine, capable of driving 1,000 indicated horse-power at a boiler-pressure of 125lbs. per square inch. The cylinders are high-pressure 25in. and low pressure 50in. in diameter, stroke 6 ft., and are designed to work 53 revolutions per minute. Both cylinders are steam-jacketted. They are lagged with polished mahogany. A receiver is placed between the cylinders fitted with all necessary drain-pipes and steam-traps. The engines are made with massive trunk frames, coupling the cylinders and pedestal together. Both cylinders have double-ported Corliss valves. The high pressure steam-valves are actuated by Musgrave's patent cut off motion and are controlled by a highly sensitive quick-speed governor, which regulates the admission of steam to the cylinder, and can be varied to cut off at any point of stroke up to five-eighths. The crank shaft is made of Siemen's steel and the necks are grooved, so that the oil is continually flowing round them. Large sight feed brass lubricators are fixed on the main pedestals with three taps, and a constant stream of oil is kept continually flowing. The oil is caught in oil wells specially prepared on the pedestals and conveyed to large cisterns and sieved; then it is pumped back to the necks by centrifugal pumps which are worked by the main engine, so that the oil begins to flow immediately the engine starts—a very important feature in large engines. The crank pins are hollow compressed steel. The connecting-rods are made of hammered scrap iron with marine ends. Large adjustable side-blocks are connected to the cross heads and are turned to fit circular slides cast on the frames, which are bored out. The piston-rods are of steel, and they are carried through to the back and are supported by back-slides. Metallic packings are used for the piston-rods. The pistons are made as light as possible and fitted with Buckley's metallic packings. The air-pump is 36in. in diameter, and the barrel is made entirely of brass and the rod of manganese bronze. The bucket, delivery valve and foot valves are all made of brass. The condenser is very large and suitable for the climate. The rope pulley is 27ft. in diameter, grooved for twenty-eight 1¾ in. ropes, and weighs 50½ tons. There is also one of Musgrave's patent automatic barring engines applied to turn the large engine round. All parts of the engine are made sufficiently strong for the strain they have to bear and are finished in first-class style.

The above engines and complete gearing for driving the mills were erected under the immediate supervision of Messrs. Sorabjee Shapoorjee & Co., sole agents for Messrs. John Musgrave and Sons, Limited, for India.

After the distribution of bouquets and *pân supari* the assembly dispersed.

A SHORT time ago there was a disturbance between the Amir's people in charge of the godown at Kohistan in which the grain paid to the Amir is stored and the cultivators. A free fight seems to have taken place, in which fifteen of the Amir's men were killed and the officer in charge, Nur Ali Khan, was wounded, while eight of the cultivators lost their lives.

THE Sultan of Turkey is offering great facilities to the withdrawal of the Jews from Russia. His consuls are inspecting passports in various parts of the Russian Empire, and shiploads of these wretched creatures are being sent to ports in Asia Minor, and Palestine.

KEMP & Co.'s EQUATORIAL HAIR DOUCHE imparts unspeakable comfort and a sense of refinement to the Toilet, refreshes the Brain, and counteracts the depressing influences of hot weather. er bottle, Re. 1-8 and Rs. 2-8.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE British s s Drumfell, 1,568 tons, Captain A. O. Steidelmann, cleared yesterday for Karachi, with the same bottom cargo.

THE B I S N Co's s s Fazilka, 2,697 tons, Captain Simpson, arrived in harbour yesterday from Calcutta via coast Ports, with a general cargo.

THE British s s Ravenshoe, 1,288 tons, Captain W Jones, arrived in harbour on Tuesday evening from Port Said, in ballast. The vessel is consigned to Messrs Ralli Brothers.

THE British s s Ariosto, 2,341 tons, Captain J Mallard, arrived in harbour yesterday from Cardiff via Port said, in ballast. The vessel is consigned to Messrs Beyte Craig and Co.

THE Italian Steamer Bisagno, 1,499 tons, Captain G Orengo, arrived in harbour yesterday from Hongkong via Singapore and Penang, with a general cargo and seven deck passengers.

THE B I S N Co's s s Arabia, 674 tons, Captain J Skinner, sailed yesterday for the Persian Gulf via Karachi, with a general cargo, one lady and three children as cabin and 30 deck passengers.

MARINE DEPARTMENT NOTIFICATIONS.

THE following Notices to Mariners have been published for general information:—

BAY OF BENGAL—BURMA COAST—GULF OF MARTABAN.

Proposed alteration in Krishna Shoal Light. It is proposed to alter the nature of the present Krishna Shoal Light on or about the Ist of January 1892. The new light will be a white double flashing half-minute light. There will be no change in the burning of the blue light.

"Information has been received from the Acting Collector, and Political Agent, Alibag, that the Red Buoy on the north side of the 'Whale Reef' off Rajpuri point, at the entrance of the Janjira Harbour, was removed for the south-west monsoon on the 29th May 1891.

"In connection with the Notice to Mariners, issued by this office on 24th April 1891, it is hereby notified for general information that the mast with block and iron bands attached, reported by the Masters of the steamers 'Byculla' and 'Coconada,' and eventually discovered to be 19 miles S. 34 E. (true) of the fairway buoy at entrance to Rangoon River, has now been removed. The sunken vessel, presumably a schooner, has nothing less than 6 fathoms of water over her at low water ordinary springs. The position is marked by a small red nun buoy.

VESSELS IN DOCKS.—JULY 1.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	Sheds.	Company or Agents.
S.S. St. Enoch	2747	Ogilvie	A	F Muir & Co
„ Aberdeen	2371	Taylor	B	F Muir & Co
„ Douro	1569	Marshall	C	F Muir & Co
„ Flamobro	1449	Grenold	E	Erusthausen & Co
I G S Magdala			G	Indian Marine
Ship John Davie	1013	Richards	H J	
S.S. Eden Hall	2273	Jones	L	E Bates & Co
„ Nerano	1854	Skipper	N	F Muir & Co
„ Ravenshoe	1288	Jones	P	K Nixon & Co
„ W. Hall	1885	Kilvert	Q	K Nixon & Co

Time-ball drops at Prince's Dock at noon, or Greenwich mean time, 7h. 8m. 44·3s.

VICTORIA DOCK.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	No.	Company or Agents.
S.S. Oriental	2711	Stuart	1	P & O S N Co
„ Hispania	2213	Abrey	2	W&A Graham & Co
„ Po	1931	Anfosso	3	F Bozzoni
„ Malwa	1694	Preston	5	P & O S N Co
„ Sutlej	2103	Worcester	6	P & O S N Co
„ Amphitrite	2486	Vidos	7	A-H Lloyd's S N Co
„ Darlington	1625	Gibb	8	Captain
„ Crathorn	1773	Crombie	10	W& A Graham & Co
„ Karoon	1422	Freeman	12	W& A Graham & Co
„ B. Hall	2491	Barnes	13	E Bates & Co
„ Accomac	1629	Chambers	16	The Captain

ARRIVALS.

July.	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
1	Fazilka (s)	Simpson	Calcutta, June 11.
	Bisagno (s)	Orengo	Hongkong, June 5.
	Ariosto (s)	Mallard	Cardiff, June 5.

DEPARTURES.

July.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
1	Arabia (s)	Skinner	Persian Gulf.
	Drumfell (s)	Steidelmann	Karachi.
	Amphitrite (s)	Vidos	Trieste, &c.

The following vessels began to load yesterday:—

Steamer Ravenshoe, for Dunkirk.

„ Fazilka, for Calcutta, Rangoon, &c.

„ Ariosto, for Amsterdam.

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVALS.

June.			
26	Vadala s	Johnston	Mauritius, June 9.
	Palamcotta s	Jones	Singapur, June 15
	Main ship	Truebride	New York, March 5.
27	Ameer s	Ellery	(Port not given).

DEPARTURES.

June 25.—Steamers Euphrates, Japan and Wardha.

June 27.—Steamers Shahjehan, Larnaca, Landaura, Gaekwar and Clan Buchanan, and ship Bangalore.

MADRAS.

ARRIVALS.

June.		
28	Sirsa s	Negapatam.
	Kangra s	Bombay.
29	Scharlachberger s.	Antwerp.

DEPARTURES.

June.		
25	Culna s	Bombay.
27	Kola s.	Rangoon.
	Nawab s	Calcutta.
	Clan Macleod s.	Cocanada.
	Clan Murray s	London.
	Rewa s	London.

DAILY EXPORTS.—JULY 1.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Eden Hall s—495 bales cotton, Gaddum Bythell and Co; 180 bales wool, Canjee Ludha; 70 bales wool, T. Chimandass; 110 cwts coir yarn, D. Kessowjee; 7 bales wool, E D Sassoon and Co.

FOR LONDON.

Aberdeens—375 cwts myrabollams, Arjoon Khimjee; 3 casks chutnies, Nowrojee Cursetjee; 284 cwts myrabollams, P. Kessowjee; 230 cwts gum, G. Tajpal, 5 hogshead, pickle, D P Batha and Co; 6 cases peacockfeathers, D Mowjee; 2,001 cwts castorseed E D Sassoon and Co; 22 cwts deer horns, B. Esmall

Oriental s—250 cwts coir yarn, M. Jaitha and Co.

Sutlej s—220 cwts gum, A A Mamed and Co; 25 cwts coir yarn, M Mooljee; 2 cases woolen carpets, and 2 cases black-wood furniture, Warden and Co; 200 cwts gum, S Runchordass; 110 cwts gum, D. Khimjee; 10 cwts gum Nurpal Mowjee; 9 boxes gold (Rs. 5,83,000), The Agra Bank; 760 cwts castorseed, Ralli Brothers; 3 cwts gum, H Datoo; 2 bales hides, Owen and Okell.

FOR ANTWERP.

St Enoch s—220 bales cotton, A S Moodeliar and Co; 8 cwts gum, Otto Martin; 4,800 cwts linseed, Lyon and Co.

FOR HAVRE.

Karoon s—10,000 cwts wheat, Erusthausen and Co; 208 cwts wheat, Stark Winkler and Co; 1,000 cwts wheat, J C Bushby and Co; 5,484 cwts wheat, E D Sassoon and Co; 100 bales cotton, K Othellal.

FOR HAMBURG.

Sutlej s—7 casks ivory, A Blascheck and Co.

FOR DUNKIRK.

Flamboro s—3,999 cwts linseed, and 13,000 cwts wheat, Erusthausen and Co.

Nerano s—3,999 cwts poppy seed, E D Sassoon and Co.

Accomac s—4,000 cwts wheat, Killick, Nixon and Co; 4,000 cwts wheat, Stark Winkler and Co; 576 cwts rapeseed, Volkart Brothers; 2,000 cwts wheat, Ralli Brothers; 2,871 cwts rapeseed, J C Bushby and Co; 4,000 cwts wheat, Finlay Muir and Co; 2,556 cwts wheat, E D Sassoon and Co.

Ravenshoe s—2,009 cwts rapeseed, 30,000 cwts wheat, and 15,000 cwts poppyseed, Ralli Brothers.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Hispania s—1,220 cwts gingellyseed, H S Hajee Cassum; 1,000½ cwts gingellyseed, D P Batha and Co; 1,004 cwts wheat, John Fachiri; 1,650 cwts wheat, E D Sassoon and Co; 13,209 cwts castor seed, 2,009 cwts rapeseed, 502 cwts linseed, 499 cwts teelseed, 5,000 cwts mowraseed, 1,999 cwts groundnuts and 19,000 cwts wheat, Ralli Brothers; 15 cases saffron and 3 bales silk cotton, Abu Amoras and Co; 212 bales cotton, Volkart Brothers.

FOR GENOA.

Po s—999 cwts linseed, Tod Durant and Co; 500 bales cotton The Bombay Co; 500 bales cotton, Volkart Brothers, 4,460 cwts wheat, 1,000 cwts linseed, and 4,018 cwts, Ralli Brothers.

FOR LEGHORN.

Po s,—3,013 cwts linseed, Ralli Brothers.

FOR NAPLES.

Po s—11 bales silk cotton, Narayen Vishram

FOR CALCUTTA.

Fazilka s—791 bales cotton, R Luckmondas.

FOR HONGKONG.

Malwa s—24 cwts olibanum and 34 cwts senna leaves, Quan Lun Eaoo; 60 chests opium, E D Sassoon and Co; 38 chests opium, H Adum Esmail and Co; 15½ chests opium, Sorabjee N Talati and Co; 20 chests opium, N J Abraham; 15 chests opium, L Chuttoo; 30 chests opium, C Ebram; 16 chests opium, J Peerbhoy and Co; 7 chests opium, Sassoon J David and Co.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Malwa s—120 chests opium, E D Sassoon and Co; 12 chests opium, Cursetjee Bamonjee and Co; 7 chests opium, G Goononmal; 16 chests opium, Sorabjee N Talati Co; 40 chests opium, N J Abraham; 7 chests opium, Sassoon J David and Co; 24 chests opium, Currimbhoy Ebram; 40 chests opium, David Soosson and Co.

FOR KOBE.

Malwa s—50 bales twist, Finlay Muir and Co.

THERMOMETER READINGS.

TUESDAY NIGHT, JUNE 30.

10 p.m.	73·4

WEDNESDAY, JULY 1.

6 a.m.	73·4
10 a.m.	82·5
2 p.m.	[illegible]
4 p.m.	[illegible]

DAILY IMPORTS.—JULY 1.

FROM GLASGOW.

City of Dundee s—30 cases whisky, Walter Nutter and Co.

Drummond s—19 hogsheads stout, William Bell and Co.

Hispania s—150 casks beer, Framjee Sands and Co.; 15 hogsheads stout, The Bombay Co.; 10 cases confectionery, Owen and Okell.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

Hispania s—50 cases stout, Dhunjeebhoy Cowasjee; 125 packages printing and writing papers, S A S Dawood.

FROM LONDON.

Canton s—36 cases champagne, claret, &c, and 8 cases cheese, A N and C S Co-operative Society; 6 cases medicine, B Cullianjee; 143 bales straw boards, Bombay Dyeing M Co; 10 packages sulphate of quinine and 5 packages camphor, S A Dawood.

Bombay s—5 cases portwine, Dhunjeebhoy Cowasjee.

FROM ANTWERP.

Rheinfels s—2 casks brandy, Dhunjeebhoy Cowasjee.

FROM BORDEAUX.

Sutlej s—75 cases brandy, Dossabhoy Merwanjee and Co.

FROM TRIESTE.

Amphitrite s—13 packages printing papers, C A Rahim Brothers; 56 cases writing papers, &c, 102 bales printing papers, K Abdool Hoosen; 3 cases glassware, Moosa Ayoob.

FROM NEW YORK.

Hispania s—23 packages clocks, Mooljee Gangjee and Co.

THE WEATHER.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 A.M. ON WEDNESDAY, THE 1ST OF JULY, 1891.

1. The barometric readings are all corrected to Calcutta standard and reduced to the same temperature (32°) and also to the sea level.
2. The 2nd column under the head "Wind" gives the average motion of the air in miles per hour during the past 24 hours, and is obtained by dividing the total number of miles of wind registered by an anemometer during the previous 24 hours by 24.
3. The temperatures given in the table are of the air in the shade or in a small shed with open sides, and a thatched or straw roof. The maximum (max.) and minimum (min.) temperatures are the highest and lowest temperatures during the 24 hours preceding 8 a.m.
4. The humidity is given as a percentage expressing the rates of the actual amount of moisture in the air to the amount required to saturate it.

STATIONS.	Barometer, 8 A.M.	WIND. Direction.	Rate per hour.	TEMPERATURE IN SHADE. Maximum of past 24 hours.	Minimum of past 24 hours.	Humidity, 8 A.M.	RAINFALL. Past 24 hours.	Since 1st June to date.	Variation, 1st June to date.
Delhi	29·479	S E	3	103·0	83·1	57	..	0·78	−3·46
Agra	29·499	S E	5	101·0	85·4	60	..	2·04	−1.06
Cawnpore	29·536	N E	5	100·1	81·1	69	0·05	0·15	..
Allahabad	29·505	Calm	7	97·4	81·6	78	0·02	0·37	−4·72
Jhansi	29·482	N W	3	104·5	86·7	53	0·01	0·28	−4·21
Jacobabad	29·487	S S E	3	109·3	85·1	54	..	..	−0·01
Karachi	29·527	W	15	94·0	81·7	81	..	0·01	−9·14
Ajmere	29·537	W	8	104·3	80·5	71	0·10	0·20	−2·39
Deesa	29·556	WN W	12	112·4	76·8	85	0·17	0.17	−1·83
Rajkote	29·584	W	10	101·9	78·5	85	0·71	2·19	−3·11
Veraval	29·586	Calm	8	90·8	81·2	78	..	0·03	..
Neemuch	29·565	W S W	9	95·8	75·1	87	0·39	0·39	−4·06
Indore	29·581	WN W	3	91·0	74·1	82	..	2·61	−4·72
Saugor	29·538	WN W	6	97·9	75·6	77	2·60	4·11	−2·56
Jubbulpur	29·567	W	3	97·5	77·1	77	0·15	2·78	−7·74
Hoshangabad	29·591	W S W	5	96·4	79·6	74	..	0·66	−8·27
Khandwa	29·539	N W	6	93·7	79·8	77	..	5·32	−1·37
Raipur	29·562	W S W	13	95·0	73·6	78	0·22	2·26	−9·92
Nagpoor	29·571	S W	8	94·8	78·4	74	0·01	0·02	−10·29
Amraoti	29·591	W	7	89·8	71·9	91	0·14	2·72	−5·43
Akola	29·600	W	7	97·[illegible]	76·2	69	0·05	0·79	−5·45
Surat	29·637	S W	F	86·0	74·5	96	2·18	2·68	−6·37
Malegaon	29·644	W S W	6	92·8	74·7	82	0·23	2·18	−3·21
Bombay	29·660	S E	16	82·7	77·7	85	0·21	13·99	−7·18
Poona (Yeraoda)	29·676	W	11	90·9	72·5	71	..	0·66	−3·91
Sholapore	29·702	S W	14	93·[illegible]	73·0	72	0·12	2·47	−3·01
Ratnagiri	29·710	W	12	81·9	?	95	6·85	16·36	−16·12
Belgaum	29·730	W S W	7	73·3	66·8	92	0·32	0·72	−7·21
Goa	29·753	W S W	4	81·1	74·4	91	2·05	17·91	...
Karwar	29·785	S W	4	81·2	72·8	90	5·66	22·60	−17·51
Mangalore	29·842	S E	4	82·3	71·9	98	2·91	38·06	+0·22
Calicut	29·875	ENE	7	78·7	71·6	94	0·92	30·43	−4·61
Cochin	29·912	Calm	M	81·3	74·1	87	1·13	25·06	−5·39
Bangalore	29·863	S W	8	77·2	64·9	88	0·23	8·85	+6·00
Secunderabad	29·678	W S W	12	87·2	73·3	76	0·08	0·96	−3·96
Masuliptm.	29·686	W	2	86·6	77·0	80	0·05	2·95	−2·52
Bellary	29·751	W	12	88·0	74·8	66	..	1·96	+0·28
Cuddapah	29·750	W	..	94·7	81·0	58	..	1·30	−2·39
Madras	29·776	S S W	12	95·3	77·1	90	0·15	0·36	−2·25
Coimbatore	29·875	S W	7	85·8	69·8	93	0·10	0·49	−1·10
Trichinopoly	29·816	W S W	9	99·2	76·3	69	0·26	0·72	−0·86
Negapatam	29·792	W S W	10	91·1	74·3	81	0·33	0·61	−1·36
Colombo, (30th June)	29·945	S W	17	183·0	74·0	78	0·13	10·53	+2·30

Bombay local rain-fall J. J. H=1·62 (17·20); E. G. H.=0·32 (14·72); G. T. H.=0·72 (14·95); C. P.=0·21 (13·99).

In column "Wind, rate per hour," L=Light, M=Moderate, F=Fresh, S=Strong, H=Heavy.

SUMMARY.

Pressure has risen slowly at Surat and Bombay, and moderately in Sind, and also locally at Calicut, Cochin, Madras and Coimbatore, but has fallen everywhere else. Readings are lowest in the Punjab and highest in Ceylon. The baric gradients to the southwards of lat. 24° are steep, and the isobars indicate disturbed weather conditions on and off the West Coast between Cochin and Porebandar. The barometer reads slightly above the normal average at Jacobabad and Cochin, and below it elsewhere. Winds are north-easterly at Cawnpore and Calicut, south-easterly at Mangalore, Bombay, Jacobabad, Delhi, and Agra, and south-westerly to north-westerly in all other parts of the country. The force has been fresh to strong at Karachi, Deesa, Rajkot, Bombay, Poona, Sholapur, Secunderabad, Bellary, and Madras. This morning the wind velocity was 18 miles per hour at Raipur and Secunderabad, 16 at Sholapur, 14 at Karachi, Ajmere and Khandwa, and 12 at Amraoti, Akola and Bombay. The maximum temperature is in defect of the average at Surat, Jacobabad, Bombay, Ratnagiri, Belgaum, Karwar, Mangalore, Cochin, Bangalore and at most stations in the Madras Presidency, but is excessive elsewhere. The highest maximum was 109° at Jacobabad. The night temperature variations are generally small everywhere. The lowest temperature last night occurred at Bangalore (65°). Humidity has risen largely at Madras, Coimbatore, Trichinopoly, Negapatam, Malegaon, Neemuch, Rajkot, Deesa, and Ajmere, and moderately at Karachi, Saugor, Jubulpore, Amraoti, Ratnagiri, Mangalore, Calicut, Bangalore, and Cuddapah. The skies are overcast in several places. Heavy rain has fallen at Ratnagiri (6·85"), Karwar (5·67"), Mangalore (2·91"), Saugor (2·60"), Surat (2·18") and Goa (2·05'). At Cawnpore, Allahabad, Jhansi, Ajmere, Deesa, Rajkot, Neemuch, Jubulpore, Raipur, Nagpur, Amraoti, Akola, Malegaon, Bombay, Sholapore, Belgaum, Calicut, Cochin, Bangalore, Secunderabad, Masulipatam, Madras, Coimbatore, Trichinopoly and Negapatam there have also been showers, but the amounts have not been large. The monsoon gradient on the Malabar Coast is unusually steep and that between Karwar and Bombay is nearly twice its average strength; hence rain is generally likely, more particularly between Karwar and Bombay. In the Madras Presidency, the skies are densely clouded, and showers may be expected. Over the rest of the country, except Sind, the general weather conditions are favourable for rain. The depression noticed in yesterday's report has disappeared.

S. H. C. HUTCHINSON,
Meteorological Reporter for Western India.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

SIMLA, JULY 1.

The preassure is still increasing over the Western Desert and South Madras; and decreasing elsewhere. Readings are uniform in Northern India, and gradients are steep in Southern India and the Bay. Otherwise the distribution is little changed. Winds are blowing from normal monsoon directions in the greater part of the country; but they are unsteady in the West Coast and north-westerly; the force being below the normal. Temperature changes are irregular in Northern and Central India, but fall over the Peninsula; the highest maximum being 117 degrees in Khushal. The mean temperature is below the normal in Burma, Bengal, and Bombay; and above in the other provinces. The rainfall is slight and scattered in North-west India; but general elsewhere, even in Madras. Rutnagiri reports seven inches, Carwar five and half, and Saugor Island three.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY.

Bombay, 30th June, 1891.

Means of observations at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m. and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32 deg. Fah.	29·62
Temperature of the Air	80·3
Wet Bulb Thermometer	77·1
Dew Point	76·0
Relative humidity of Air	·868
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded = 10)	10·0
Maximum temperature of air (read at 8 a.m. next day)	82·7
Minimum do. do. (read at 8 a.m.)	77·5
General Directions of Wind*	W, WSW, SSW, SW, SSW, SSE.
Movements of Wind in 24 hours *	343
Fall of Rain	0·27
Total fall during month	13·99
Total fall during year	14·19
Additional fall of rain up to 10 a.m. on 1st July	0·00

* From midnight to midnight.

THE Nizam's Government recently purchased in Bombay a steam launch which had bee[illegible] named *Ayesha*, after the Prophet's wif[illegible] [illegible]ome of the local Urdu papers publish[illegible] adverse criticisms in reference to the [illegible] being called after the Prophet's wi[illegible] [illegible]mmediately on the arrival of the launch[illegible] Minister changed its name, and called it after the Nizam. The boat has been placed on the Sooroornagar tank.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The Scale for these Advertisements is as follows:—Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1; each succeeding line, As. 8. No trade Advertisements are admitted under this Scale.

IMPORTANT TO LADIES!!!—We have FOR SALE a fine assortment of LADIES' SILVER WATCHES of exceptionally good quality. Crystal Face Keyless from Rs. 35. Hunting and Half Hunting at Rs. 45 and Rs. 50 respectively.—MARCKS & Co., Ld, Watch and Clock Manufacturers, Bombay and Poona.

LUTITIAN and MELTONIAN CREAM, Rs. 1-4 and 12 as. Varnishes, Polishes, Creams and Dubbing of all descriptions.—TREADHAM, PILE & Co., Limited, Bombay.

GOING HOME.—Advertiser will be pleased to communicate with any Lady who will TAKE CHARGE of TWO LITTLE GIRLS by P. and O. Mail Steamer to London. Apply "Home," care of this Office.

CHEAPEST DEPOT of Brazilian Pebble SPECTACLES, FOLDERS, etc., fitted on the latest scientific method. Gold framed from Rs. 14 to Rs. 18, metal framed Rs. 3 and upwards. GOLD JEWELLERIES can be had ready or made to order.—DINSHAW M. DUSTUR, Oculist-Optician, 93, Medow St., Fort (opposite Soundy and Co).

GENTLEMEN are especially requested to inspect our new stock of TOILET REQUISITES, Wigs, and high class Perfumery. Moderate Prices.—V. FUCILE & Co.

CRICKET.—Under the Patronage of H. E. LORD HARRIS. Cricket Kit of every description at cheapest rates.—R. R. PARAKH & Co., 18, Church Gate.

RECEIVED LADIES' COMPANIONS with Musical Boxes, etc. Rs. 40 and Rs. 50—STEFFENAUER and Co., Fort, Bombay.

WANTED a WATCH-MAKER. Apply sharp LUND, BLOCKLEY and CARTER, Fort, Bombay.

COCA WINE.—A powerful Nerve Stimulant. Restores the functions of the digestive organs and strengthens the mental and physical powers. Price Rs. 2 per bottle. PEARSE and Co., Sirdar's Palace, Apollo Street, Bombay.

EXTRACTS out of Numerous TESTIMONIALS of BATLIWALA'S AGUE PILLS or MIXTURE:—Very Rev. B. Fernandes, Vicar da Vara:—It is most efficacious. E. M. Morris, Esq., Tunnel Works, Golkera:—It is a diamond drop to a man dying with Malarious Fever. Surgeon-Major M. E. Reporter, Cannanore:—All the cases tried upon have recovered. Send your orders to Dr. H. L. Batliwala, Dadur, Bombay. May also be had at Kemp and Co., Phillips and Co., &c, at Re 1.

PITMAN'S SYSTEM OF SHORTHAND.—All Pitman's Publications can be had of S. L. NORMAN and Co., Church Gate Street, Bombay.

FOR SALE, COTTON and LEATHER BELTINGS. Single 1" at 4", and double 4" at 6". Apply to the GODOWN-KEEPER, Messrs. N. P. NATHAN'S SONS, 71, Apollo Street.

RADAM'S MICROBE-KILLER, thorough Blood Purifier, the only remedy at the present day that has cured and will cure Consumption.—PHILLIPS and Co., Bombay and Poona.

BY SPECIAL APPOINTMENT to H. E. the GOVERNOR of BOMBAY.—The BOMBAY DAIRY SUPPLY Co, Tamarind Road. Fresh Milk, Butter, Cream, &c., always available.

EXCELCIOR Lawn Mowers, Garden Pumps, Loose Garden Seeds, and all other Garden Sundries. PALEKAR and Co., Esplanade X Road, Bombay.

MAHABLESHWAR.—"FOUNTAIN HOTEL," patronized by the present Commander-in-Chief, is the only one on the Hill having best sets of thoroughly ventilated rooms, facing west, and commanding excellent view. First class Cuisne. Rates moderate.

POONA HOTEL, POONA, is a first-class Upper Storied Hotel in Poona. It is most centrally situated. Rooms bright, airy and commodious. Each family has a separate sitting room. Terms moderate.

FERNANDES & Co., Family Chemists and Consulting Physicians. Economical arrangement; attendance from 11 a.m. to 6 p.m.; consultation free; medicine charges very moderate, 25 years established. 30, Medow Street, Bombay.

I AM SELLING my BEST TEA for Re. 1-8 a lb. and guarantee the full rich flavour of Rose. Send your orders for Bella Rosa Mixture with Flowery Tips—D. V. D'SOUZA, Tea Merchant and Sole Agent, Penshurst Estate, Tamarind Lane, Fort, Bombay, and Bandora.

LAYS OF THE LAW.—Being a Selection of LEADING CASES from the BOMBAY HIGH COURT REPORTS done in VERSE after the manner of various other great Poets; by W. E. H. PRICE, Rs. 1-8; postage, Anna 1.

A. B. MACKAY'S Liqueur Whisky and Highland Whisky, the choicest of their kind, approved by Royalty. Need only a trial to use no other brand. To be had from P. M. KERRAWALLA & Co., Marine Street, Fort, Bombay.

TO LET—LARGE ROOM in the Fort. Apply "LET," *Bombay Gazette* Office.

THE WONDER OF THE DAY.—ORNAMENTS for a DRAWING ROOM, CLOCKS going (400) days in once winding. Guaranteed to keep perfect time. Height 5 feet. Price Rs. 125 cash. CURSETJEE COWASJEE, G. I. P. Railway Watch-Maker, 42, Medows Street.

ILLUMINATIONS FOR FESTIVITIES!!! The Portable Electric Light Installation of the *Bombay Gazette* has been renewed and enlarged, and is available for lighting up Public Entertainments, Wedding Festivities, &c. Apply to the "ELECTRICIAN," *Bombay Gazette*.

OVERLAND SUMMARY, published weekly on the departure of English Mail. 28 pages of the *Pall Mall Budget* size, containing all the information of the previous week carefully arranged; Army Orders. &c. Indian Subscription Rs. 12 per year, free of postage. English subscription Rs. 17 per year, including Postage.

THE "ST. JAMES'S BUDGET."
A WEEKLY EDITION
OF THE
"ST. JAMES'S GAZETTE."
RATES OF SUBSCRIPTION,
Including Postage.

Twelve Months	Rs. 26
Six Months	„ 13-8

The "St. James's Budget" may be ordered at the above rates from Messrs. THACKER, SPINK and Co., Calcutta; Messrs. THACKER and Co., Ld., Bombay; or Messrs. HIGGINBOTHAM and Co., Madras.

The Paper will be posted from London direct to the Subscriber's Address.

If paid in England the Rates of Subscription, including Postage, is 8s. 2d. per quarter.

OFFICE:—Dorset Street, Whitefriars, London.

JUST PUBLISHED.
MACLEAN'S
GUIDE TO BOMBAY
AND
BOMBAY DIRECTORY
FOR
1891.
PRINTED AND PUBLISHED
At the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" OFFICE.
INDIAN PRICE—Rs. 5; with Postage, Rs. 5-4.

THE GUIDE AND DIRECTORY for the year 1891, contains much new and valuable information brought down to date, and gives the history of the remarkable progress made by the city in recent years.

While recording the advance that has been made in the commerce and manufacturing industry of Bombay the GUIDE gives a comprehensive account of the numerous charitable institutions of the different communities, and accurate and detailed descriptions of the many public buildings which have been completed during the year.

The DIRECTORY has been carefully enlarged, verified and revised up to the day of going to Press. Valuable information has been added, and special care has been taken that the local information shall meet the wants of commercial men and the general public.

To be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Office, Albert Buildings, Esplanade, Fort.

HAVING an experienced London IVORY TURNER in our employ, we are prepared to adjust and recolor BILLIARD BALLS and to undertake other Ivory turning work.

JOHN ROBERTS & CO., LD.,
18, MARINE STREET.

HUTCHINSON & CO.,
EAST INDIA MERCHANTS AND AGENTS,
25, Craven Street, Charing Cross, London.

CONSIGNMENTS of PRODUCE received and disposed of.
Indents executed with care and promptitude.
Passages booked by all lines of Steamers.
All agency business undertaken.

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.
MR. N. H. GHEESTA,
DENTAL SURGEON.
18 YEARS IN PRACTICE.
No. 19, ESPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY,
OPPOSITE TO CURRENCY BANK.

REPAIR DEPARTMENT.

OUR resources in this Department have of late greatly developed, and we can execute any Orders relative to Mechanical, Surveying, Drawings, Mathematical, Nautical, Optical or Astronomical Appliances, as expeditiously and cheaply as any Firm in India, and we rely upon the Superior Character of our work to obtain for us a fair share of Public Patronage. Our European Watchmakers have all served their Apprenticeship in the First Manufactories in Europe, and have been selected and brought to India by ourselves, and cannot be surpassed for the excellence of their work. Complicated Pieces, such as Repeaters, Calendar-Watches, Chronometers, &c., may be entrusted to us in the full Confidence that the repair will be done in a thoroughly satisfactory Manner and Guaranteed.

Repairs to Jewellery, Spectacles, &c., are most carefully attended to, being under direct European Supervision.

MARCKS & COMPANY, LD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

"THEY HAVE NO EQUAL"
Is the universal opinion of everybody who has tried.

DR. SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS for bilious and liver complaints, indigestion, wind, spasms, foul breath, nervous depression, irritability, lassitude, loss of appetite, dyspepsia, heartburn, giddiness, dizziness of the eyes, &c., being as mild tonic in their action as they are certain in their curative effects. Prepared by W. LAMBERT, London, England, in bottles ONLY, 1s. 1½d. The genuine are in green packages, with "WILLIAM LAMBERT on the Government Stamp. Insist on having those and none other.

AGENTS WANTED.

DR. F. B. SEERVAI,
SURGEON DENTIST,
NO. 3, HORNBY ROW,
Opposite the Bombay General Post Office.

DR. JAYNE'S SANATIVE PILLS are specific for all Bilious Affections.

DR. JAYNE'S SANATIVE PILLS cure Melancholy, sick Headaches and Costiveness.

DR. JAYNE'S SANATIVE PILLS are a sovereign remedy for Erysipelas, Diseases of the skin and Inflammation.

DR. JAYNE'S SANATIVE PILLS have succeeded in working an effective cure when all other drugs have failed.

A LECTURE READ BY
PROFESSOR JAMES DARMESTETER
(in Pamphlet form),
Reprinted from the *Bombay Gazette*.
Annas 2. Post free.
To be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Press.

SALES BY AUCTION.

MENESSE AND COMPANY,
No. 22, HUMMUM STREET.

TO-MORROW, FRIDAY, the 3rd July, Messrs. MENESSE and Co. will hold their usual Weekly Auction Sale at their rooms, of a quantity of grey and colored piece-goods, twist, &c.

4 cases	colored lady's cloth.
1 „	dress materials.
1 „	white checks.
1 „	colored felt cloth.
3 „	white shirtings.
1 „	„ mulls.
9 „	„ jaconets.
2 „	„ dhooties.
4 „	indigo prints.
11 bales	grey dhooties.
3 „	grey shirtings.
75 casks	stout in pints.
20 „	Alloa brewery stout.

AUCTION SALE OF WOOLLENS.

On TUESDAY and WEDNESDAY, the 7th and 8th instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs MENESSE and Co. will sell at their Auction Rooms by Public Auction, a consignment of 3 cases woollen, consisting of black and blue worsted coating, striped and checked tweed, various kinds of meltons, black and coloured trouserings, broad cloth, pilot naps, &c., &c.

Each piece measures only 10-15 yards, and will be sold singly to suit all buyers.

The above include a great variety of cloths suitable for gent's coats and pants.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY AT RIPON ROAD.

On WEDNESDAY, the 15th inst., at 4 P.M., Messrs. MENESSE & Co. will sell by Public Auction on the premises, on account and at the risk of the mortgagor Hoosein Miya bin Cumroodin Pathan, and by order of the mortgagee Hormusjee Maneckjee Khambatta, in pursuance of the power of sale given in the indenture, dated 2nd December 1890, the following landed property:—

All that piece of fazandare land, together with building standing thereon, situate at Ripon Road, otherwise called Mahomedan Street, without the Fort, in the registration district of Bombay, registered by the fazendar formerly under No. 165, and now under No. 384, and assessed by the Municipality of Bombay under Ward No. 4086, and Street Nos. 242-243, and containing by admeasurement about 3,000 square feet or six Kathees, and bounded on the east by the property of Borah Ebhrahim Julalbhoy, on the west by the said Ripon Road, on the north by a public passage, and on the south by the property of Ahmed Oosman and Ebhrahim Oosman.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to the undersigned.

MENESSE & Co.

Bombay, July 2, 1891.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & Co.,
21, MEDOWS STREET, BOMBAY.

AUCTION SALE OF UNSERVICEABLE STORES BELONGING TO THE COMMISSARIAT STORE-KEEPER GENERAL'S DEPARTMENT.

THIS DAY, THURSDAY, the 2nd inst. Messrs. SORABJEE COWASJEE and Co. will sell by Public Auction at the Town Barracks, at 1 p.m.

Several lots of unserviceable stores.

Terms of Sale.—Cash will be required immediately as the lots are knocked down, and the lots to be cleared away at once.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & Co.

Bombay, July 2, 1891.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,
No. 7, MARINE STREET.

SALE OF GREY SHIRTINGS.

THIS DAY, THURSDAY, the 2nd July, at 3 p.m. Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at their rooms in Marine Street, Fort, by order of the concerned and on account and at the risk of Mr. Munjee Kessowjee—

About 95 bales 39 inches, 37½-38 yards grey shirtings.
„ 15 „ 47 „ 38 „ „
„ 408 „ 38-39 „ 38-38½ „ No. 999 „

Bombay, July 2, 1891. CRAWFORD & Co.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

WEDNESDAY EVENING, JULY 1.

AN advance of ⅛ per cent. took place in Consols in London yesterday, at 95⅝; and Indian Sterling Loan was higher to the same extent, at 105⅞. The market rates of discount show no further change. The price of Bar Silver still remained at 45⅞d per oz.; but Rupee Securities were ⅛ lower in Fours and ⅛ in 4½ per cents., at £77¾ and £78½ respectively. In New York, however, the metal was 1¼ cent. dearer, at 102, with Exchange on London ¾ cent. lower, at 87¾ dollars. French Rentes in Paris were ⅛ per cent. higher, at 95½. Exchange on London was slightly stiffer, at frcs. 25·26.

From quiet the wheat market had become dull, and yesterday's prices show a further decline of 1½d. per cental in No. 1 Spot Soft White, and of 2d. per cental in White Delhi, on the spot in Liverpool, at 7s. 7½d. and 7s. 6½d., ex-quay, respectively. Linseed remained quiet in tone, and Bombay Seed was still worth 42s. per quarter, ex-quay, on the spot and to arrive, in Liverpool.

Business in Liverpool was upon a smaller scale yesterday than for several days previously, the total sales having reached only 10,000 bales, inclusive of 400 Surats. The market closed quiet generally, and for Surats, and Arrivals dull, with spot quotations quite unaltered; but American Arrivals were 1-32d. to 3-64d. lower. The day's Imports were 22,000 bales. The Manchester Market was steady.

In New York, 8⅜ cents was still the price of ready Mid-Uplands; but September Futures were 5 points lower, at 8·18 cents. The Receipts at the U. S. Ports were 4,000 bales; and the following comparison is now shown between this season's figures and those for the previous two years:—

	1891.	1890.	1889.
Tuesday's sales ...	4,000	300	100
Three days' do. ...	9,000	1,100	2,100
Since 1st Sept. '90 ...	6,833,000	5,739,400	5,484,800

Again to-day there has been nothing doing here in Cotton for export; and the Mills have taken only 250 bales of Nugger, at Rs. 155 per candy. The feeling in the market remains very quiet, and prices may be called unchanged, but they lack the test of actual business.

WHEAT.—There has been rather more doing in this market to-day, and the tone has been steady; but transactions cannot be called more than moderate, and rates are quite unaltered.

SEEDS.—A small business has been done in a quiet market, and the price of *Linseed* has given way half an anna per cwt.; this evening's quotations being Rs. 6-7-0 to Rs. 6-11-0, other quotations being unchanged.

The Receipts of Produce into Bombay yesterday were as follows:—

Cotton	1,752	bales.
Wheat	63,240	cwt.
Linseed	8,356	„
Rapeseed	1,658	„
Poppyseed	2,088	„
Castor seed	1,638	„

FREIGHTS remain as dull as before. Relets of Seed space to Continental Ports have been offering at 19s. 6d. to 19s. per ton; and for Marseilles and Genoa at 17s. 6d. for July shipment.

EXCHANGE, in response to the advance in Silver in New York, opened with a firm feeling at 1s. 5 15-32d. for Bank Demand, and 1s. 5 23-32d. for three months' sight Credits; and later on, Telegraphic was done at 1s. 5½d. Credits have been placed in small lots at 1s. 5 11-16d. to 1s. 5¾ for near delivery; but business has been dull, though rates are steady at our quotations, that for Credits being for the mail only.

Bank Bills on Demand	...1s. 5 17-32d.	per rupee.
Do. Telegraphic	...1s. 5½d.	„
Do. 3 months' sight	...1s. 5¾d.	„
Credits do.	...1s. 5¾d.	„
Francs do.	...1·87	„

GOVERNMENT PAPER, as usual after the settlement, has been a quiet market, and rates for Fours were quoted during the greater part of the day at 107¾ for cash, and 107 9-16 for the 30th instant account; but at the close the rate for Money had advanced to 107⅞, with the account price proportionately higher. For the other denomination 108½ is still the nominal rate.

SHARES.—Cotton Mill Scrip has been in good enquiry at an advance of Rs. 10 in many cases; and Press shares are firm at the rates given in our list. Bank of Bombay shares have been in demand at our quotations.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—JUNE 29.

Perkins, Lieut, Bo, Sub-Inspr, Army Schools, on duty.

JUNE 30.

Haydon, Lieut-Col, Bo, R E, on duty, from Deolali.

JULY 1.

Keeper, Captain, Bo, R A, on duty, from Nasirabad.
Walton, Lieut, 4th Bo Rifles, on duty, from Poona.
Wortabel, Surgn-Major, Ms 3rd Inf, H C, on leave, from Khandalla.

HIGH COURT.—JULY 2.

(Before the Hon'ble Mr Justice TELANG).
Suits for Hearing and Final Disposal.
Short Cause.

614-90—Conroy and B—Bai Nenbai and another vs Nagsey Gunajur and another—A F Unwalla.

Postponed Long Causes.

145-88—J C Cama—Bachoobai vs Vullibhoy Khanbhoy—M, D, and J, P G and S, Crawford and Co, M E and H—Part heard.

316-87—Pestonji, R, and K—Hormusji Cursetji Dubash and another vs Bachoobai and others—J C C, L S, F and N, P G and S, M D and J.

For Settlement of Issues.

363-88—Craigie, L and O—Kessowjee Damodar Jairam vs Wagji Koreji and another—Little S F and N.

313-91—Shamrao P—Dharmaji Shimryaji vs Maya Bhika and others—Chalk W and S. (For preliminary issue as to jurisdiction.

For further directions on Commissioner's Report.

450-89—Conroy and B—Haji Abdul Rahiman Haji Allarakhia vs Haji Nurmahomed Haji Tarmahomed—Payne, G and S—For evidence.

Postponed Long Causes.

478-90—Mirza H K—Kursondas Ludha Boda and another vs Damoder Anundji—J C Cama.

675-90—In person, a pauper—Nowrojee Cowasjee vs Burjorjee Nanabhoy and another—Ardesir, H, and D.

59-90—Crawford, B and Co—Rajooma and another vs Memon Haji Habib Ahmed—B V N Kirtikar.

438-90—Conroy and B—Esmail Nensey vs Karmally Khakeebhoy Pudumsey and another—Little, S F, and N.

624-90—Roughton and B—Thakordas Jugjewandas and another vs Motiram Thakordas and others—Payne, G, and S.

36-90—Thakurdas, D, and C—Ellapa Balaram vs Yenkoo Baloo and others.

505-89—Payne, G, and S—Vullibhoy Khanbhoy and another vs Sorabjee Dossabhoy and others—L, S, F, and N; M, D, and J; C and B; and Crawford and Co.

63-90—Ardesir, H, and D—Janmahomed Haji Ebrahim vs Sayaji Assana—Janardhun and A.

45-90—Crawford and Co—A H Reid and another vs Bezonji Jehangir Buxey—In person.

611-90—Chitnis M, and M—Narondas Chaturbhooj and others vs Thucker Jivraj Soonderdas—Thakurdas D, and C.

TELEGRAPHIC LINE REPORTS.

JULY 1.

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

GREAT BRITAIN.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey, perfect. Via Suez, perfect.

CONTINENT OF EUROPE.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey, perfect. Via Suez, perfect.

AMERICA.—Via Brest, perfect. Via Valentia, perfect. Via Direct Cable, perfect.

AUSTRALIA.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect.

CHINA.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect.

Telegrams for the Argentine Republic and beyond can only be accepted via Galveston.

Telegrams in code language can be accepted for Iquique in Chili at sender's risk.

Telegrams can be accepted for the following places in Chili:—Chanaral, Taltal, Huanillos, Tocopilla and Pisagua.

Telegrams can be sent to Arica, Tacua, and Antofa Gusta at the same rate as Iquique.

Telegrams for Caledra and Copiapo can be accepted at sender's risk.

Mauritius mail closes at Colombo at 4 p.m. on the 4th July.

Bangkok-Saigon line interrupted.

FOREIGN TELEGRAPHIC SERVICE.

LATEST dates of foreign messages received at Bombay from the United Kingdom during the 24 hours ending at 8 p.m. of the 1st July, 1891.

(Difference in longitude allowed for.)

Via.	Latest Date.			Time occupied in transmission.	
	D.	H.	M.	Hours.	Minutes.
Turkey	30	9	17 p.m.	14	6
Teheran	1	1	45 p.m.	..	40
Suez	1	2	45 p.m.	0	13

Time occupied in the transmission of messages to Bombay during the 24 hours ending 8 p.m. on 1st July, 1891.

	Maximum Time.		Minimum.	
	H.	M.	H.	M.
From Calcutta	..	50	..	2
„ Kurrachee	..	10	..	1
„ Madras	1	24	..	1

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

BOUCHER—June 19, at Mhow, at her father's residence, the wife of W A Boucher, S M D, Bengal, of a son.

PATERSON—June 21, at Cliffden Cottage, Dalhousie, the wife of the Rev R McCheyne Paterson, Church of Scotland, Gujrat, of a daughter.

SARKIES—June 27, at Chingleput, the wife of Surgeon-Major S C Sarkies, of a son.

MARRIAGES.

BADCOCK—WILSON—June 22, at Christ Church, Mozufferpore, by the Rev J Richardson, Francis William Badcock, Bengal Civil Service, to Adele Margaret, fifth daughter of Minden J Wilson, Esq.

TAYLOR—MURPHY—June 24, at the Friends' Meeting House, Hoshangabad, C P, Joseph Taylor, of Seoni, Malwa, C P, eldest son of Frederic Taylor, of Sunderland, England, to Sarah Katharine, youngest daughter of James Murphy, of Wigan, England.

DEATHS.

CARTLAND—June 23, at Clarendon, Simla, Stuart Cartland, P W D, Secretariat, aged 40 years and 3 months.

CONNELL—June 8, at Murree, Punjab, William Connell, House Proprietor and Agent, aged 71 years.

FAWCETT—June 26, at Madras, George William Fawcett, Madras Civil Service, aged 39 years.

LUSHINGTON—June 26, at Negapatam, Ernald W Lushington, Assistant Superintendent of Police, son of Franklyn Lushington, M C S, retired, aged 27.

PICKFORD—June 21, at Mozufferpore, Tirhoot, Harold Hampden Pickford, fourth son of the late Charles Hampden Pickford, of Calcutta and London, aged 27 years.

The Bombay Gazette

THURSDAY, JULY 2, 1891.

THE announcement made by the Emperor William in person on the eve of his departure on a Visit of State to England that the Triple Alliance has been renewed for a period of six years is unquestionably a striking political demonstration. For some time past it was known that negotiations were in progress with a view to the renewal of the Alliance between Germany, Austria-Hungary and Italy. The fall of Signor Crispi a few months since gave some ground for misgivings as to the attitude of Italy. The new Kingdom has had to submit very unwillingly to the enormous financial pressure consequent on the obligation imposed by the Alliance with the Central Powers to bring the military and naval preparations of the third partner into scale with those which Germany has found oppressive and difficult to be borne, and are well-nigh exhausting the resources of the dual monarchy. There was some doubt whether Signor Crispi's successor would find it possible to continue in his footsteps. The Marquis Rudini has, however, solved all doubts by renewing the alliance, and for a longer period than before. Why the limit should be fixed at six years, and a period of five years be deemed no longer sufficient, it is not easy to understand. The Marquis stated the evening before that the Kaisar made his speech that the Italian Government adheres firmly to the alliance with the Central Powers in the confident belief that the peace of Europe will be thus secured. That declaration, made to the Chamber during a very stormy sitting in which the Radicals protested against the renewal of the alliance, made a sensation, being of course taken to be an intimation that without the Alliance peace would be no longer possible. The question assumes a direct interest for Great Britain, unless credence be given to the reiterated assurance made to Parliament by Sir James Fergusson that Her Majesty's Government has entered into no engagement whatever to protect the Italian coast in the event of war between France and the Allies. But it is doubtful if any one takes that declaration to cover the whole case. The cock-and-bull story that King Humbert confided to the late Prince Napoleon the important secret that England is bound by a written engagement to protect the Italian coast from invasion, and that Italy will, therefore, be able to mobilise her army in security if war breaks out, may be dismissed from consideration. There is something more than a probability—there is a moral certainty that no treaty exists, for none would be valid without the approval of Parliament, and Parliament has been informed that there is none. The Schouvaloff Memorandum notwithstanding, we may give full credit to the assurances given in the House of Commons three years ago and now again repeated, that there is no treaty of any kind binding Great Britain to place her fleet at the disposal of Italy. But there is no reason whatever to doubt that an understanding has been arrived at. We have only to imagine a communication, probably in writing, that, so long as the present ministry is in office, the British Government would consider it necessary to prevent by all the means available any attempt that might be made to change the *statu quo* in the Mediterranean. It has been tacitly admitted by Lord Salisbury that some such understanding exists; it was implied in his recent declaration that a treaty is of far less importance in deciding the action that will be taken in a given case than an identity of interests between the Powers concerned.

It may be taken that Great Britain if not a sleeping partner in the Alliance, wishes it well, and in certain contingencies would be found ranged on its side. The friendly visit of the Emperor William to England, where preparations of considerable magnitude are being made to give him a great reception, will deepen the impression that undoubtedly prevails not only in Germany, in Austro-Hungary and in Italy, but in France and in Russia, that the Triple Alliance can count on something more than the benevolent neutrality of Great Britain, if the great war that has been so long apprehended should at last break out. According to the received view, it is an additional guarantee of peace that all the world should know that if France, either single-handed or in alliance with Russia, should attack any of her neighbours, she will have to fight not only the Central Powers and Italy, but also the British fleet. This view of the situation would be quite re-assuring if we could feel quite certain that the only danger to the peace of Europe is that France, alone or with an ally (which she has not as yet secured), would make war upon the three allied Powers. But suppose Italy—rendered desperate by the crushing burden which she has to bear, knowing that her allies must follow, and calculating on the security of her long coast line, should resolve to precipitate hostilities? It is never difficult to pick a quarrel when all is ready and your enemy is not, as Bismarck has shown more than once. Italy indeed gave some lessons to Bismarck himself in the useful art of forcing an enemy to strike the first blow. This danger is not chimerical, and it is not rendered a bit less disquieting by the knowledge that Russia, which is the only possible ally for France, will require another year to complete the re-organization of her Army. Italy, and not only Italy, but her anxious allies, may think the time propitious to strike a sudden and a heavy blow. This is a peril which the renewal of the Triple Alliance and the *quasi*-adhesion of the British Government may really promote. Another possibility of the new situation may prove to be the temptation to France, finding that she is hopelessly overmatched by what might at any moment become a Quadruple Alliance, to fix a quarrel upon Italy in Africa, or for that matter nearer home, under circumstances which would not come within the stipulations of the treaty of alliance. Signor Crispi in his recent article accuses France with having nearly succeeded in a temptation of this kind two years ago. It was proposed to Leo XIII. that he should fly, or attempt to fly, from Rome; if he succeeded and the Pope took refuge in France, the Roman question would revive, and the Powers would have to resolve it; if he failed, and it was demonstrated that the Pope was not free in his movements, the Powers would be bound to undertake his defence. This is Signor Crispi's statement of the obligation resting on the Powers, not ours. "In the one case or the other," says the ex-Prime Minister of the King of Italy, "war would be inevitable. Italy could not plead the *casus fœderis*, and would have been left alone against France. The plan failed, but another was attempted." The renewal of such attempts cannot be regarded as less likely in the next six years than they have been in the last two, and one of them might conceivably prove successful. Of one thing we may be certain, that up to the very hour when the word goes forth, "*Frappez fort et vite!*" the talk will be all of peace and Foreign Secretaries not in the secret will assure their colleagues that there is never a cloud upon the horizon.

A REPLY from the Judicial Department has been forwarded to the honorary secretaries of the Bombay Presidency Association regarding the representations protesting against the appointment of Mr. Chitty to act as Chief Judge of the Small Causes Court, and the "persistent rumours" of an intention to appoint Mr. Webb to the post of Third Presidency Magistrate. The reply places the Association in a somewhat embarrassing position. It is pointed out to the three secretaries that whilst the Association now sets forth many disqualifications of Mr. Webb for the post, in 1887 the chairman and secretaries and leading members of Council of the same Association addressed a long memorial to Government, urging the claims of Mr. Webb "as one who, your memorialists submit, has proved himself efficient and capable of discharging the duties of the office to the entire satisfaction of the community." Government declines to permit the responsibility of making appointments to pass from its judgment to that of popular opinion, or what is said to be popular opinion, which cannot be relied upon for consistency in matters of the kind. The Government somewhat peremptorily informs the memorialists that it must decline to be biassed in these matters by such representatives as those recently submitted, and they are informed that the Governor-in-Council will continue to rely in his selection or recommendations of appointments to the public service on those who from situation and acquaintance are best fit to judge of the qualifications of candidates. A memorial to the Secretary of State on the subject is returned, in order that it may be put in due form by the signatures being attached to each page in accordance with the rules. In regard to Mr. Chitty's appointment to act as Chief Judge of the Small Causes Court, the memorialists are informed that they are labouring under a complete misapprehension as to the orders of the Secretary of State affecting appointments in that Court and on the Presidency Bench. In regard to vacancies in the Small Causes Court which must be filled by a barrister or an advocate, they come within the exceptions to the rule laid down in the despatch of Lord Cranbrook. The proportion of the appointments of the Presidency Magistrates which are to be given to Europeans has been settled by an expression of opinion on the subject by the Secretary of State, leaving it open to Government to propose any departure from that proportion which may seem expedient in the public interest. The Secretary of State is, of course, the judge of the expediency of such a proposal. This reply of the Government to the memorial, which we published and commented upon at the time, is precisely what might have been expected when the Presidency Association gave itself away by encumbering its representation in favour of the general principle that a proportion of the appointment to the Presidency Bench should be given to a properly qualified Native, with a long personal attack on Mr Webb, whose career was subjected to a hostile review, the value of which is very much discounted by the fact that just four years ago the leading members of the Bombay Presidency Association signed a memorial vouching for Mr. Webb's proved efficiency in the discharge of the duties of a Presidency Magistrate. The Presidency Association should occasionally read a copy of its own records.

IN another column will be found a more important, if less amusing, Resolution bearing on the question at issue between the Government and the Municipality as to whether the Government shall bear a fixed proportion of the future increase of the cost of primary education in the city, or whether the undivided burden of such increase, which will probably be considerable, shall be thrown on the Corporation. The Resolution is a long and argumentative rejoinder to a letter from the President of the Corporation energetically protesting against the apparent intention of Government to saddle the rates with future increments of expenditure. As there was but too much reason to apprehend, the master of legions decides the controversy as seems most fair to himself.

LADY MACDONALD, widow of the late Sir John Macdonald, the Canadian Prime Minister, who has been created a Peeress in recognition of her deceased husband's services to the Empire, is a daughter of the late Hon. T. J. Bernard, a High Court Judge and Member of the Privy Council of the Island of Jamaica. Lady Macdonald is known as a writer in numerous periodicals and is in several respects a remarkable woman. She was Sir John's second wife, a daughter of Mr. Alexander Clark, of Dalnavert, Inverness-shire, being the first. Miss Bernard and Mr. Macdonald were married at St. George's, Hanover-square, in February 1867, and a few months later she accompanied him to Canada. A personal description of her ladyship is given in a home contemporary. In figure and complexion, says a correspondent, Lady Macdonald is a striking illustration of the change that comes alike to all of European lineage after long residence beneath the hot sun of the south, being tall and tawny, with warm tints of colour glowing in her cheeks. Her abundant hair, we are told, "a few years ago, became as white as snow, and now makes a wonderfully becoming aureole about her high broad forehead. Energy and determination are unmistakably stamped upon a countenance whose habitual expression is somewhat grave. Yet when moved to laughter the whole face lights up until every trace of care and anxious thought vanishes from it. Her devotion to her husband knew no limitations, and, whether his fate was to stand or fall, her place was not far from his side." Sir John Macdonald was a G.C.B., D.C.L. (Oxon,); LL.D., Q.C., and P.C. (Kingston). He had been a member of the Canadian Parliament since 1847, and was first offered the Premiership in 1865. He had filled almost every important office in the Canadian Cabinet, and represented the colony on every important occasion since the Alabama Commission. He had rendered almost lifelong service to the State, and the exaltation of his widow is an appropriate recognition. Lady Macdonald is the first colonial lady who has thus been created a Peeress in her own right.

THE position of the recently formed Society for the Encouragement and Preservation of Indian Art is set forth in a report which reaches us by the mail. As will be remembered, the inaugural meeting of the Society was held in July of last year, when a committee discussed the best means of encouraging and preserving the different branches of Indian industrial arts. Sir George Birdwood having expressed an opinion that the best plan of operations for the present would be to endeavour to influence the several Indian Governments to patronise good art work, whether in the schools of art or among the native artisans, by purchasing the best specimens when making presents to the Native Princes. With this object in view a letter was circulated and addressed to the several Local Governments and the leading Princes and Nobles of India, help being solicited in the revival of native handicrafts. The Supreme and Local Governments replied in encouraging terms and numerous Native Chiefs sent courteous replies, but, strange to say, none of the Schools of Art in India with the exception of Madras so much as acknowledged the receipt of the committee's letter. Mr. Havell, of the Madras School however, has addressed a letter giving the committee the benefit of his views as to how the Society can best help the artisans in Southern India, and these views will be printed and circulated throughout India. Mr. Havell's assistance has already been valuable to the Society, for photographs of work produced at the Madras School, and at the Trevandrum School established under his guidance, have been distributed in England, and orders for a higher class of work than is generally obtainable in London are anticipated. The Mysore Art Department has asked to be placed in correspondence with the Society for the purpose of receiving its co-operation in developing the art-ware productions of the province. The Secretary of the Industrial Association of Western India has also asked that the Association be affiliated with the Society, and communications now have been opened with America through an influential resident in Boston. It is to be regretted that the Bengal, Bombay, and Lahore Schools have not responded to the letter, for an opportunity of combination now presents itself which seems likely to be productive of unprecedented advantage to indigenous industry.

AT the Bombay Criminal Sessions yesterday, the Hon. Mr. Justice Farran passed sentence of death upon Dhurma Dewjee, whom a Special Jury convicted of having, on the 13th May last, committed the double murder of his former mistress, Luxmi, and her paramour, Gungaram Vittu, at Mahim.

FROM a statement laid on the table at a meeting of the Municipal Standing Committee held in the Municipal Offices yesterday afternoon it appeared that the rainfall for the week ending 28th June in the Vehar Lake was 2 inches 15 cents as against 1 inch 49 cents in the corresponding week last year. The rainfall up to date for the year was 3 inches 02 cents as against 34 inches 71 cents last year. At the commencement of the week the height of water in the lake was 17 feet 45 cents, and at the end of the week 17 feet 15 cents. At the same date a year ago it was 16 feet 20 cents at the beginning of the week, and 16 feet 30 cents at the end of the week. The rainfall for the week on the Tulsi Lake was 1 inch 21 cents, and at the same date last year 2 inches 03 cents. The rainfall in the lake to date was 1 inch 79 cents, or 38 inches 9 cents. less than last year. At the commencement of the week the height of water on the lake was 35 feet 24 cents, or 8 feet 35 cents less than at the same date last year. At the end of the week it was 34 feet 64 cents, or 9 feet 25 cents less than last year. At Pawai Reservoir the rainfall for the week was 3 inches, being 1 inch 38 cents more than for the corresponding week last year. The rainfall up to date was 4 inches 17 cents as against 33 inches 15 cents last year.

THE Honorable Syed Amer Hossein, C.I.E., Presidency Magistrate of Calcutta, arrived here yesterday morning. He will make a few days' stay and then probably proceed to Poona. He has received an invitation from His Excellency Sir Asman Jah Bahadoor, K.C.I.E., to visit Hyderabad as his guest.

THE results of the Zhob Valley Survey promise well, and that if a line is to be built, it will be possible to do so with a gradient all round of one foot in 100. The Eastern section, however, is likely to be expensive owing to the numerous [illegible] and high bridges which it would be necessary to construct.

COLONEL WULLOO KHAN, the commander of the Amir's forces at Kunnoor, died after two days' illness about June 20th. It is thought that he was poisoned, possibly by the general of that *alaska*. The deceased had the confidence of the Amir, who is said to be much concerned at his death.

THE total number of deaths registered in the town of Calcutta during the week ending 20th June was 186, against 188 and 173 in the two preceding weeks, and higher than the corresponding week of last year by 34. There was one death from cholera, against 10 and 18 in the two preceding weeks; the number is lower than the average of the past quinquennium by 8.

ALMOST as much, observes the *Pioneer*, was heard while the great wheat rush was one of the difficulties of the railways on the Bengal side in dealing with the grain presenting itself for carriage to Calcutta as of the choke upon the Bombay lines for a similar cause, yet now that the figures for April are out it is revealed that the amount sent down to Calcutta was less than a third of what was despatched to Bombay. Of a total of 32 lakhs of maunds received by the three exporting centres during the month, Bombay took 23,64,183 maunds, Calcutta 7,07,314 and Karachi 1,40,000. The latter port has in all probability a larger result to show when May's figures are forthcoming; while the Calcutta share of the trade is more likely to decline than to rise, relatively to the others, as the season advances.

THERE has been some fighting in Boner over the right to a saltpetre deposit, which is highly valued for the purpose of making gunpowder, between the Maliks Muhammad Amin and [illegible] Akbar Khan. In Bar Swat also the Maliks of the Gowalarabai and Pushtunabai villages have been settling their differences by fighting. About half-a-dozen casualties appear to have occurred on each side in each contest.

MR. C. KARUNAKARA MENON sends a contemporary an interesting letter on the West Coast as a recruiting ground, which we commend to the attention of Sir James Dormer. In North Malabar, we are informed by a Civil Servant, who has served for some years on the West Coast, considerable difficulties might be encountered in obtaining recruits; but in South Malabar, the same gentleman says, the difficulties would be found comparatively small.

TELEGRAMS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

THE TRIPLE ALLIANCE.

LONDON, July 1.

The *Times*, in a leading article this morning, says that England is no party to the Triple Alliance, and has made no separate compact with Italy, but agrees with Italy that the *statu quo* in the Mediterranean must be maintained. England, the writer says, stands clear of any positive engagements with Germany, Austria or Italy, but has the most cordial friendship with them in their policy for the maintenance of peace.

FRANCE AND SIAM.

A telegram received to-day from Siam says that the Bangkok *Standard* states that French troops have occupied the province of Luang Prabang.

A CANADIAN PEERESS.

Lady Macdonald, widow of the late Canadian Premier, has been created a Peeress in recognition of the services rendered to the Empire by her husband.

THE OXFORD AND CAMBRIDGE MATCH.

The Cricket match between the Oxford and Cambridge Universities was won by Cambridge by two wickets.

THE IMPORT OF GOLD INTO NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, June 30.

It is reported that a group of American financiers have arranged for the immediate import from London of gold to the value of five million dollars. They are willing to pay any small loss that may be incurred, simply desiring to show that gold is purchaseable and saleable in New York.

EARTHQUAKE IN CALIFORNIA.

SAN FRANCISCO, June 30.

A severe shock of earthquake was felt in this city last night, causing panics among the inhabitants.

MANIPUR AFFAIRS.

COMPENSATION FOR LOSSES.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, July 1.

General Collett has directed that all claims for compensations for losses arising out of the revolt of March last in Manipur be submitted before the end of July. Losses of soldiers' kits are to be included.

Janoki Babu says that Lord Ripon has replied to his telegram, saying that any representations on behalf of his clients should be addressed to the Government of India, but that no hopes of a mitigation of punishment can be held out to those who were concerned in the murder of Mr. Quinton's party. Janoki is anxious to gain time for his clients and obtain the legal assistance of a Calcutta native barrister.

THE DISTRESS IN MADRAS.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, July 1.

The weekly season report of the Presidency says:—Rainfall *nil* in Madras, good in South Canara and parts of Malabar and Kurnool; fair in Vizagapatam, Kistna, and parts of Cuddapah and Nilgiris; slight elsewhere. The rains generally are late and scanty in the affected tracts. Distress is increasing in parts of Chingleput, North Arcot, and Coimbatore. Prices are rising in fourteen districts, falling in four, stationary in five. Over 8,200 coolies are employed on works in Chingleput district, 5,371 at Wandiwash; 3,600 in other places; 1,667 women and children being fed at the relief kitchens.

STEADY RAINFALL.

This morning rain is falling steadily in Madras.

THE HYGIENIC CONGRESS.

Neither the Madras Government nor the Municipality intend to send a delegate to the International Congress of Hygiene.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

PLYMOUTH, June 30.

The P. and O. Company's steamer Bokhara arrived here this morning.

SUEZ, June 30.

The P. and O. Company's steamer Thames arrived here from Bombay this morning.

COLOMBO, July 1.

The H. M. S. Bianche and Lapwing from Trincomalee arrived.

COMMERCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, June 30.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed quiet. Surats quiet.

Good Dhollera	3⅝d.

The Manchester Market has been steady.

Exchange on India, 30 days' sight,	1s. 5 1-16d.
2¾ per cent. Consols for account..	95⅜
3 per cent. French Rentes	95¼
4 per cent. Rupee Paper	77½
4½ per cent. „	78½
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan	105¾
Bar Silver	45¾

RAINFALL IN BOMBAY.

	Byculla. In.	cts.	Fort. In.	cts.	Esplanade. In.	cts.	Colaba. In.	cts.
Previously registered	16	83	13	90	14	22	13	92
Wednesday, July 1	1	15	0	82	0	72	0	27
Total	17	98	14	72	14	94	14	19
Total fall to 1st July, 1890	31	29	32	11	36	77	24	62
Total fall to 1st July, 1889	17	47	22	57	18	74	20	57

Rainfall at Byculla registered from 6 p.m. to 6 p.m.; at the Fort and Esplanade from 8 a.m. to 8 a.m.; and at Colaba from 6 a.m. to 6 a.m.

BHOWNUGGAR-GONDAL-JUNAGADH-POREBUNDER RAILWAY.

The following is the total return of rainfall on 28th June, 1891:—

	In.	ct.		In.	ct.
Ghadechi	0	11	Jetalsar	0	0
Songad	0	48	Upleta	0	0
Dhola	1	44	Wansjalia	0	0
Chuda	0	73	Porbandar	0	0
Chital	0	0	Junagad	0	15
Jetpur	0	0	Veraval	0	7

A Berlin correspondent says that it is understood in Prussian Court circles that for some time negotiations have been going on between the Italian Royal House and the House of Habsburg, with respect to a plan of marriage between the Prince of Naples and an Austrian Archduchess. The sudden summons of Count Nigra, the Italian Ambassador in Vienna, to Monza is by public surmise connected with this matter. The Princess in question is said to be the Archduchess Margaret Sophia, the only daughter, by his second marriage, of the Archduke Charles Louis, a brother of the Emperor. The Archduchess Margaret was born in 1870, and is at present the Abbess of the Convent at Prague for the education of girls of noble family. The Crown Prince of Italy was born in 1869.

THE PROGRESS OF THE MONSOON.

While favourable reports come from the north part of the Presidency, the serious aspect of affairs still continues in some parts of the south, particularly in Poona district. The rain is still proceeding steadily north; even in Rajkote yesterday morning, where during the previous twenty-four hours a good sprinkling of rain fell, the gathering clouds gave every signs of continued rainfall and an earnest setting in of the monsoon. Along the B., B., and C. I. Railway line heavy rains were reported at various places yesterday, at Surat and Broach in particular. At the former town 2 inches 18 cents were registered bet ween 8 a.m. on Tuesday and the same hour yesterday. Still, approaching Bombay from the north, the rains were lighter and the clouds more broken, from which one would gather that the first stage of this year's monsoon, so far as Bombay is concerned at least, is past with little more than one-fifth of our average rainfall—a very poor comparison with last year, when we had had more than half at this date, and even in 1889, when the rainfall at this date registered close on one-third of the average. There is, of course, no saying what may happen during the next two months, for, looking over the reports of the last twenty years, we usually find that when the monsoon came in with abnormal mildness heavy rains followed later on. The monsoon of 1872 is an instance of that. It began early enough, but very mildly, and as June, July, and August passed, it looked as if the fall was to be far below the average, when in September heavy rains fell, bringing the total up to about 76½ inches, or fully 5½ inches above the average. The years 1876 and 1877 were also examples of what we refer to, though in the contrary direction. The rains came in with violence, giving every appearance of a copious fall; but they afterwards died away, and the register at the end of the monsoon was below the average, in the former year as much as 20½ inches. We need not, therefore, lose heart yet, but accept what we have got with thankfulness, for wells that were dry in the Mofussil have been in a measure replenished and agriculturists are able to sow. It is only to be hoped, of course, that the same will not happen there as in the south, that the sudden holding off of the rain will cause the seed to dry up and wither. The opinion in Gujerat still prevails that, this being the centenary of the Samvat, there is sure to be a famine, or that there will at least be a scarcity of grain foods and water. In the south part of the the Deccan, and the southern Mahratta country they are having some rain, though only in some parts have they been having it anything like what might be termed severe. The average of Karwar, for instance, is coming up, 5 inches 66 cents being registered for the twenty-four hours up to eight o'clock yesterday morning, bringing the total up to 22 inches 60 cents. At Poona, however, the atmospheric conditions yesterday were most disappointing. On Monday, as we stated in yesterday's issue, the clouds seemed growing heavy; but yesterday rain to all appearance was as far off as ever. On the Ghauts, where it is usually pouring at this time of the year, only a few sprinklings fell; and between Karjat and Bombay, where on Monday there was a deal of rain, there were but a few trifling showers. Yesterday's weather report, however, is encouraging. The monsoon gradient on the Malabar Coast, it says, is unusually steep, and that between Karwar and Bombay nearly twice its average strength. Hence, the report further states, there is a probability of heavy rains, more particularly between Karwar and Bombay.

The telegram from our Madras correspondent, published in another column, shows what they have been suffering in that Presidency during the past hot weather; but yesterday morning rain began and continued falling steadily, while from the weather report it would appear there is some chance of its continuing.

THE GOVERNMENT AND THE PRESIDENCY ASSOCIATION.

THE RETORT COURTEOUS.

The following resolution in the Judicial Department, Bombay Castle, was issued yesterday:—

Bombay Castle, 30th June, 1891.

From Mr. W. Lee-Warner, Secretary to Government; to Messrs. Pherozeshah M. Mehta, Dinshah Edulji Wacha, and N. G. Chandavarkar, Honorary Secretaries of the Bombay Presidency Association, 37 Hornby Row.

Sirs,—I am directed to acknowledge the receipt of your representation, dated the 29th of May, protesting against the recent appointment of Mr. Chitty to act as Chief Judge of the Presidency Court of Small Causes, and also referring to persistent rumours of an intention to appoint Mr. Webb as Third Presidency Magistrate. On this latter subject Government received copies of a memorial addressed to Her Majesty's Secretary of State, dated the 17th of June; but your covering letter of the same date with the original memorial for transmission, was wrongly addressed to the Chief Secretary to Government, and only reached this department on the 25th idem.

2. With reference to the first of these memorials, addressed to this Government, I am to observe that you seem to be labouring under a complete misapprehension of the orders of the Secretary of State affecting appointments to vacancies in the Court of Small Causes and on the bench of the Presidency Magistrates. The Secretary of State has directed that the offices in the Presidency Small Causes Court, to which it is by law necessary to appoint a barrister or an advocate, shall be added to the exceptions to the rule laid down in the despatch of Lord Cranbrook, No. 7, dated the 10th of July, 1879. On the other set of appointments the Secretary of State has expressed an opinion as to the expediency of a proportion of appointments of the Presidency magistrates being given to Europeans, leaving it open to the local Government to propose any departure from that proportion, should they think it expedient to do so in the public interests. Of the expediency of such proposal, the Secretray of State necessarily remains the sole judge.

3. It may, however, be generally understood that, in making appointments to the public service, it is impossible for Government to admit of the responsibility passing from its judgment to that of popular opinion. Her Majesty's Government has laid down rules of general application, and where it appears to a local Government advisable to make an exception to those rules, a reference to the Secretary of State is compulsory. It appears to the Governor in Council, from the memorials now before him, that popular opinion, or opinions which claim to be popular, cannot be relied upon for consistency in matters of appointment. The records of Government show that the "humble memorial of the undersigned inhabitants of Bombay, dated the 5th of May, 1887," which was signed by a large number of the residents, including the then President, a vice-president, and members of the Council for the time being of the Bombay Presidency Assocation, urged the "claims of Mr. Webb to the office of Chief Presidency Magistrate as one who, your memorialists submit, has proved himself efficient and capable of discharging the duties of the office to the entire satisfaction of the community." The memorial now submitted asserts many disqualifications of the same gentlemen for the post of Presidency Magistrate.

4. Under these circumstances, I am to state that Government must decline to be biassed in these matters by such representations as those now submitted. The Governor in Council will continue to depend for advice in his selections or recommendations for appointments to the public service, on those who from situation and acquaintance are best fitted to judge of the professional qualifications of the candidates who seek his nomination.

5. In conclusion, I am to observe that the memorial addressed to the Secretary of State does not conform to the rules laid down by that authority. I am accordingly to return it, in order that your singatures may be attached to each page, in accordance with the memorial rules. It will then be forwarded to its destination, with such a statement of the facts and such an expression of opinion as the regulations require.—Yours, &c.

W. Lee-Warner,
Secretary to Government.

The North-Western Railway traffic returns again show a large increase. For the week ended 13th June, a smaller number of passengers was carried, but the goods department dealt with a greatly increased goods traffic, and the earnings for the week reached Rs. 7,04,125 as against Rs. 5,04,448 in 1890. Comparing the returns for the period from 1st April to 14th June, with the corresponding period of last year, we find a total increase in revenue this year of over seven lakhs. For a period of two and a half months this is very heavy.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

His Highness the Nizam has sent to his Excellency the Viceroy a cordial invitation to visit Hyderabad as his guest. Lord Lansdowne has replied to the effect that he will avail himself of an early opportunity to visit this city, when he will have great pleasure in being the Nizam's guest.

The Madras paper learns that before H. H. the Maharajah of Mysore ventures to leave the shores of India, the question of crossing the *kalapani* has to be settled. It is reported that a Hindu priest of high repute in Southern India has been invited to Mysore to decide the question, and should he declare that the Maharajah may cross the seas without breaking caste, the Maharajah's trip to England will be accomplished.

On Saturday night the long-delayed monsoon burst over Calcutta in a severe thunderstorm. The heavy downpour lasted for three hours. On Sunday afternoon rain again fell heavily for nearly an hour.

A Calcutta correspondent writes:—*Gold Mining Scrip* continues very sick, and the amount of business put through during the week has been small. Bengal Gold and Silver shares have sold at 10 and 9½ annas; Sonapet at Re. 1-10 to Re. 1-8 and later at Re. 1-9 with founders' and at Re. 1 without; Pat Pat, 14½ annas; Dhadka, 5 annas; Western Bengal, 4 annas, and Wertern Patkoom, 7½ and 8 annas.

The 2nd Goorkhas are organising a troop of thirty rifles mounted on Manipur ponies. It is thought they will be found useful for escorting officers who may have to travel in the district.

Sir Edward Clarke has temporarily lost his voice through his exertions in the baccarat case.

Very few of the sepoys who created a disturbance recently at Cannanore are in confinement; but about sixty of them are to be summoned for trial. The local military authorities, however, say that about half of these were, at the time of the disturbance, on duty elsewhere. A party of eighteen recruits had the Friday morning following got as far as Tellicherry, *en route* for Burma, but were recalled, as twelve of them are said to have been identified as implicated in the riot. The Tiers have, the *Madras Mail* hears, sent a petition to the Commander-in-Chief asking that the 29th Regiment may be removed from Cannanore.

Singareni coal is now in great demand. No less than 27,000 tons have been indented for at the Gold Field at Kolar and for the South Indian Railway. An abnormally large number of trains now run daily from Singareni to Bezwada, whence the coal is conveyed to the South at especial low rates by railway and canal.

Advices from Morroco report the revival of the slave trade in the interior of that empire, where caravans from the Sahara are frequently bringing slaves of both sexes and young lads to slave-dealers in cities like Fez, Mequinez, and Morocco. In the latter city, which is the residence of the Sultan, it is reported that no fewer than 200 slaves were sold in the public markets during the month of April, and more recently several children were sold publicly at Mogador.

A correspondent at Santiago points out that the bitter civil war in Chilli has demonstrated a fact that merits the most attentive consideration on the part of the European Powers. It is this—while ten ships of the Congress fleet, ironclads or transports, were cruising between Valparaiso and Iquique, a merchant vessel of the speed of 21 miles an hour, transformed into a cruiser, was able to leave the port of Valparaiso at least ten times, eluding the vigilance of the fleet and disembarking men and material close to the blockaded ports.

Insanity occurring in twin children is not a common condition. Dr. Worcester records an instance of it in the *American Journal of Insanity*, and the account is the more interesting from the fact that both patients suffered from phthisis. One brother had occasional attacks of excitement and destructivenss, which came on about the age of twenty-five. He had always been weak-minded. He died from phthisis in 1883. The other brother developed symptoms of phthisis at the same time, but it ran a more rapid course, and terminated fatally in 1881. He had previously been feeble-minded, but goodnatured and harmless, and had not suffered from the violent fits to which his brother was subject.

There has been hay-making in a certain province in India. It came to the knowledge of the emperor of that province that great injustice had been done to an aspirant for employment, through the ignorance of a non-professional examiner, who had ploughed the candidate for giving what turned out to be a correct answer to an algebraic equation. The emperor then ran a tilt against the professional examiners and said that certain of their papers were absurdly hard: he himself could not have answered the questions, he averred. The responsible professor regretted this very much, but said he found the native students answered them very well. Thereupon the emperor asked to see the replies, but the astute professor now had to regret that the examination having been completed, the answers had been destroyed!

Experiments sanctioned by the Admiralty have been made in the lake in the grounds of the Royal Naval Exhibition with the Whitehead torpedo. Successful discharges having been obtained, the authorities purpose shortly to show the public the Whitehead torpedo as used in the service, but substituting, of course, for the 200lb. of gun-cotton used in actual warfare, a miniature charge.

It is estimated that the London School Board will become entitled to receive between £50,000 and £60,000 per annum under the provisions of the Free Education Bill.

The father of the popular name "omnibus," according to Richard Kaufmann's story of "The Omnibus in Paris," was a certain M. Baudry, of Nantes, at the beginning of our century. The Pascal coaches, which obtained a monopoly from the King in 1662 for carrying his subjects, at five sous a head, along three different routes in Paris, were first used by the Bourgeoisie. But after a few years gentlemen and ladies of high birth and courtly breeding ruled that it was not vulgar to ride in a Pascal chariot or "five-sous coach." The use of these public conveyances by the "quality" was noted as an important event in the journals of the time; but it resulted in the exclusion of the common people from them, and the virtual appropriation of these privileged coaches by the aristocrats. The favour of "the classes" ruined the monopoly, however, which only paid so long as its coaches were crowded by the masses, or *omnes*. So the Pascal chariot disappeared from the streets of Paris, because it had ceased to be *omnibus* or a democratic vehicle.

Referring to Mr. Gladstone's remark, in his letter to Mr. Montagu, that it is from the Jews that the information as to their treatment must chiefly come, a Moscow correspondent writes: "My opinion is that they (the Jews) are too silent; that their silence sometimes almost amounts to moral cowardice. There are men I have met who knew the facts of the persecution that could give the details I was seeking, that could have moved the world to tears by their frankness—men who have known and trusted me—and yet were silent. On the other hand, there are among the Jews noble-minded men and women who have not feared to beard the lion in his den in the person of rulers and their creatures, and who stand in daily fear of expulsion, meaning ruin and exile, in some cases equal almost to a death sentence.

In passing the recent examination for the rank of lieutenant of the Royal Navy, the Hon. Albert Hood is said to have beaten the record, his marks being as follows:—Seamanship, 960 out of a possible 1,000; navigation, 1,697 out of a possible 1800; torpedo, 199 out of a possible 200; gunnery, 582 out of a possible 600; and pilotage, 960 out of a possible 1,000; making a total of 4,398 out of a possible number of 4,600 marks.

Monopoly has reached such a stage at Niagara Falls that the superintendent of the State Reservation at that great resort of tourists and sight-seers has been compelled to report the case to the Government Commissioners. It appears that a powerful company have contrived to secure the exclusive privilege of plying with carriages for hire and generally of soliciting business in the railway trains and station yards. Amongst other results it is complained that passengers are driven by the flymen only to stores controlled by the monopolists, while ladies employed in other stores are branded as disreputable persons. Contracts with passengers are not fulfilled, and hotels are injured. No doubt this is only in miniature a picture of the United States protective system. In the days of the old corn duties the entire English nation may be said to have been driven by landlord legislators to their own particular corn stores, and something of the same kind is still to be witnessed in most countries. At Niagara, however, the evils appeal more directly to the sufferrers. A lamentable instance is related by "A. Baron"—a lady, if we mistake not. This unfortunate person, having entered one of the privileged vehicles, desired to stop at a store on the way to purchase a few trinkets, but the driver laughed the request to scorn, and afterwards explained that "his boss" would not allow him to stay there. Worse than that, when the passenger asked to be taken to the State Reservation the perfidious Jehu said it was "too late." An impudent official even gave instructions that the vehicle was not to stop at an hotel where they wanted to get supper. "The grievance," says the superintendent, "seriously affects the travelling public, the State Reservation, and the business interests of this community.

The indignation which the Czar is reported to have expressed on being informed on his visit to Moscow of the cruel treatment of his Jewish subjects seems (if, indeed, the report is well-founded) to have had no effect in alleviating the sufferings of these unfortunate people. A correspondent of the *Times*, writing from Moscow, says that there is no abatement of the crusade anywhere in Russia. If its fury appears somewhat spent at Moscow it is only because the object of it has been really crushed out. It must not be supposed that this Jew-baiting on the part of the Russian police is confined to Moscow. It is going on all over the empire, from the Transcaspian to the Baltic. The ukase concerning Moscow was only the keynote for the rest of the country. The papers publish innumerable references to the anti-Semitic proceedings of the police in all the principal cities, and glory in the misery and cruelty that they cause..

The old adherents of President Legitime raised a revolt at Port-au-Prince on May 28th. They released 200 political prisoners in gaol, nearly captured the President Hyppolite, who was locked up in a church, until his soldiers dispersed the rebels. He took a bloody revenge by shooting down scores without trial; the soldiers arresting all suspects without warrants, and killing many. Cruelties were practised, causing loud demands for the intervention of the Powers to prevent the inceassant conflicts at Hayti.

Those who suffered most among the general public in consequence of the omnibus men's strike in London are the work girls who come from long distances to their employment in the West-end. Some of them have had to walk five miles morning and evening since the strike began. Others, who habitually travel by the Metropolitan Railway, found the traffic so congested that they were obliged to wait and see train after train fill and leave the station without their having secured a seat, or even standing room. The scene at a central station on the first few mornings after the strike began was calculated to appal the timid. The platform was covered with a surging crowd, and every train as it ran into the station was besieged by the foremost, those behind pressing on them in a way that made accidents imminent, and looked very dangerous. Fortunately for those who had to walk in default of omnibuses the weather was very favourable. On a wet morning the plight of the poor girls would be pitiable.

After a good deal of huggling, the Turkish brigands have released their captives and they have all now arrived at a place of safety. The brigands were very apprehensive of a trap on the part of the Turkish authorities, and insisted on the money being paid by Herr Frendiger in the presence of only one other person. Although the captives were well treated they suffered great hardship being made to tramp many miles in the rain, and lie down for hours in the damp ditches, and in order to escape observation from passing parties of soldiery and police. The Brigands frequently threatened to shoot them on the least sign of an attempt to escape. The Brigands maintained severe discipline amongst themselves. Their captain, Anastasius, seems to be a most pious brigand, for he read prayers night and morning. Now that the money has been paid and the captives released, the Turkish soldiery have been let loose among the mountains, and are scouring the country to get on the track of the brigands; but it is believed the latter have escaped by way of the Black Sea.

The sum of 260,000 marks (£13,000) to be paid after the death of "Johann Oorth" by a German insurance company has not yet been handed over to the representatives of the missing Archduke because by the Austrian law his ship *Margeretha* cannot yet be declared lost. By the Hamburg law, however, the amount is already due, and has, therefore, been temporarily lodged in a Hamburg bank.

Much excitement has been created in Wales by the secession to the Church of England of the Rev. Josiah Thomas, Llandaff, a well-known Welsh Calvinistic Methodist minister, who will shortly be ordained in Llandaff Cathedral by the Lord Bishop of the diocese.

The severe type assumed by the present epidemic of influenza is illustrated by the occurrence of many instances of marked delirium. Reports of several such cases reach us from the Midlands. In one very extraordinary case a barmaid suffering from influenza, was found by a policeman lying on the pavement, having nothing on but her night-dress. It is supposed that while in a delirious condition she fell through the bedroom window, which was in a second storey. If the facts are as represented, she must have fallen from a height of fifty or sixty feet, and the extraordinary part of the affair is that she does not appear to have been much hurt, and only complained that her heels were very sore. When questioned about the occurrence, she says she has no recollection of how she fell out of the window. Another case was that of a farmer of Longor, near Buxton, who was suffering from a severe attack of the malady. During the night he became delirious and escaped from the house, and was smothered in a heap of manure, before his wife could obtain assistance. The third case was that of the postmaster of Ravenstone, near Ashby-de-la-Zouche, who had become much depressed, and showed symptoms of brain affection during an attack of influenza. His wife missed him early one morning and communicated with the police, who found his body, partially dressed, in a well.

The relations of weather and disease have been recently investigated by Herr Magelssen, of Leipzig, who, having formerly called attention to the nature of certain "waves" which recur in the variations of temperature (distinguishing waves of about twelve days, fifty days, and eighteen to twenty years' duration), now traces a connection of these with diseases and mortality. The year-waves especially show this connection; the mortality (in our latitudes) varying with the winter temperature. The least mortality (relatively) is at the middle part of the temperature periods. The injurious influence of heat is dominant in the more southern latitudes (such as Vienna), while cold begins to act beneficially. In northern places, mild winters prove injurious where several very mild winters come in succession (*e.g.*, Stockholm in 1871-74). The most favourable conditions seem to be an alteration of moderately cold and moderately mild winters. Too much importance, the author thinks, has been attached to relative humidity. He further offers proof that infectious disease is even more dependent on weather than disease of the respiratory organs, or arising from chill.

MUNICIPAL STANDING COMMITTEE.

The usual weekly meeting of the Municipal Standing Committee was held in the Municipal Offices yesterday afternoon. Mr. E. B. Carroll presided and the others present were—Colonel Merewether, R.E., Colonel Wilson, the Hon. Mr. Javerilal U. Yajnik, the Hon. Mr. Fazulbhoy Visram, Dr. Cowasjee Hormusjee, Messrs. K. M. Shroff, K. M. Kabrajee, A. M. Dharamsi, Harkissondas Narotumdas, and M. B. Barbhaya.

FALL OF A CHAWL.

A memorandum from the Commissioner was submitted, forwarding a letter from Mr. Rienzi Walton, Executive Engineer, on the fall of a chawl belonging to Mr. Manockchand Mansee. The letter was as follows:—"I have the honour to report that the cause of the fall of the house at Curry Road, on investigation, is found to be as follows:—(1) Inferior quality of material and bad workmanship. Some of the bricks used in the work were kutcha, the mortar of insufficient adhesiveness, and the whole of the timber in posts, beams, joists, and roof was of inferior quality. The tenons and mortises of the several pieces of woodwork were not sufficiently deep. (2) Absence of trusses in the roof of 30 feet span. The roof consisted of rafters, 1½ inch to 2 inches by 2¼ inches, simply nailed into wall plates and post plates and the ridge, which measured 4½ inches in diamater. The defect, viz., the absence of proper trusses and tie beams in the roof, is alone quite sufficient to cause the fall of any house. (3) But in addition to this serious imperfection in the construction of the house, there was the omission of any masonry cross-walls in a length 268 feet of longitudinal main walls, which were one brick thick. The interior longitudinal walls were half a brick thick, and the cross partitions consisted of planks. A house built under two such conditions last stated would be likely to fall at any moment, especially when subjected to a sudden moving load on its floors."

The memorandum and letter were recorded.

There was no other business of public interest.

THE WIDOW RE-MARRIAGE QUESTION.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

Sir,—It seems that your article exhorting the reform party to action has produced its desired effect, and they are now working with all their might and main. Unlike their spokesman of Sunday last, the 7th of June, they see that it is difficult to introduce this reform into that little platoon to which they belong, and whose good they seem to have at heart, without the sanction of his holiness the Swami. They have drafted a petition dealing with the shastrical aspect of the question and intend sending it on to him. Instead of thus becoming wise after the event, would it not have been better had my friends assumed this attitude of moderation at the very outset? Could not Mr. Bhandare have thought twice before he gave vent to his frothy utterances that day in that ungraceful manner, and what will people think about him now when they hear that he, in in spite of his emphatic repudiation of the authority of the Swami in matters social, has affixed his signature to that document? Where will the *Hindi Punch* be with its *Cartoon*? Be that what it may, I for my part am glad to see that our reformers are taking a right step in a right direction. They must know that if we with all our education are not yet free from the trammels of superstition—nay, if England, even with all her civilization, possesses men of light and leading indulging at times in freaks of this nature, how can the poor masses, who lay no claim whatever to any education, leave it off all at once. They must approach them with moderation and respect, and then only is there any hope of success. If they set them at defiance, they will be injuring the noble cause they have at heart, which, being once injured, will require several decades to remove that injury.—Yours, &c.,

Girgaum, 1st July, 1891. Y. N.

THE CHARGE OF SEDITION AGAINST PORTUGUESE SUBJECTS.

Mr. DeSouza, whose services had been engaged for the defence of Dr. Jose Ignacio Loyola and Messrs. Roque Correa Affonso, Jacintho Correa Affonso, S. F. Alvares and J. V. Baretto Miranda, against whom proceedings were instituted by the Portuguese Government in India for exciting sedition, appeared before Mr. C. P. Cooper, Chief Presidency Magistrate, at the Esplanade Police Court yesterday and applied for the discharge of his clients under the provisions of a Government resolution but recently issued.

Mr. Cooper was of opinion that a notice to the Consul-General for Portuguese India in Bombay was essential before granting the application.

Mr. DeSouza did not consider this course necessary after perusing the resolution through the Magistrate's courtesy, since his worship was directed in that resolution to discharge the accused persons.

Mr. Cooper informed Mr. DeSouza that the resolution stated that he had no jurisdiction, and therefore considered it doubtful whether he could make an order in consequence of this circumstance.

Mr. DeSouza suggested that if his worship would read the resolution, he could see his way to meet the application. The cause of his being so earnest about the formal discharge of his clients was that the public knew they had been arraigned on charges of exciting sedition in Goa, but they were unaware that the Government of Bombay had ordered their discherge by a Government resolution.

On the Magistrate perusing the resolution, he made an order in the following terms:—"I now cancel my measures for securing the attendance of the accused and discharge their sureties. But I suppose, as no sureties were tendered, reference to the latter part is unnecessary."

AN EXTRAORDINARY ASSAULT.

At the Girgaum Police Court yesterday afternoon, a man named Atkins and a guard in the employ of the G. I. P. Railway, named West, appeared before Mr. W. R. Hamilton, Second Presidency Magistrate, to answer a charge of assault preferred against them by Mrs. Atkins, wife of the first accused, living at Byculla. Mr. Skipsey, solicitor, appeared for the complainant. The accused were undefended. Mr. Skipsey, in stating the facts of the case, said that Atkins, who resided at Igatpura, was the second husband of complainant. Mrs. Atkins resided at Byculla with her three children. On the 8th of last month he obtained leave and came to Bombay. On the evening of the 8th of June last the complainant went out for a drive with her two children, and when she returned at half-past nine, she saw both the accused near her door. On leaving the *gharry* the first accused gave her a blow on the head which knocked her down. Complainant managed to run into her bungalow, where the first accused followed her and further assaulted her, knocking her tooth out. During this time the second accused held the complainant, who knelt before him and entreated him for assistance, when he said: "I have come here to see justice done to you, madam. I have also a woman like you and I am a detective police officer." West had torn the complainant's clothes. There was a bottle of whisky on the table and an empty bottle. The accused then left the bungalow. Next morning they returned and began to create a disturbance. Complainant's husband threatened to murder her, and one of the children, fearing they would actually carry out the threat, went out and brought a coolie to save her mother. The accused again left the bungalow and the same evening returned, accompanied by a number of soldiers, and began to create great uproar. Mrs. Atkins, who was then confined to her bed, became alarmed and sent for the police. Meanwhile her son took her to a neighbour's bungalow, when the accused and the soldiers smashed complainant's furniture. They left the house at one o'clock in the morning, when Mrs. Atkins returned to her bungalow.

Mr. Skipsey stated that his client did not wish to be vindictive towards her husband, provided she could be assured that he would not molest her again. The second accused had no reason whatever to interefere with and assault the complainant. She had tried to find out who the soldiers were, but unfortunately had not succeeded in obtaining their names.

Atkins, on being questioned by his worship, said that his wife came home very late, and so he became excited and assaulted her. He was very sorry for what had happened. He was not drunk when he assaulted her, but excited. He denied having assaulted her the following day. The second accused denied the charge and said that he was acquainted with the first accused only four or five days previous to the occurrence. He came to Bombay by the same train as Akins did, and as the latter asked him to dine with him, he went to his house. He did not take the slightest part in the disturbance.

His worship imposed a fine of Rs. 100 on Atkins and West was fined Rs. 50.

THE CLOCK TOWER PETITION.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

Sir,—In your issue of to-day you state, with reference to the Parsee petition to H. E. the Governor, that it has been signed by Mr. Solomon, of M[illegible] David Sassoon and Co. This is incorrect, [illegible] thank you to contradict it.—Yours, [illegible] SOLOMON.

Bombay, 1st July 1891.

GOVERNMENT AND THE CORPORATION.

EDUCATIONAL CONTRIBUTIONS.

The following letter from the Educational Department has been addressed by Mr. W. Lee-Warner, Secretary to Government, to the President of the Municipal Corporation of Bombay, on the subject of contributions from provincial revenues in aid of primary education:—

Sir,—I am directed to reply to Mr. Murzban's letter No. 13,111, dated the 14th of March, renewing the request of the Corporation for a more liberal contribution from provincial revenues in aid of the funds raised by municipal taxation and devoted, under the obligation contained in section 61 (*q*) of Bombay Act III of 1888, towards the provision of primary education in the city of Bombay. The request is based on three main contentions, firstly on legal and historic grounds; secondly, on the alleged omission of an important factor in the calculation of the present contribution from Government; and, thirdly, on the inequitable appraisement of the pre-eminent claims of the Municipality of Bombay, in competition with those of the mofussil, urban or rural, boards, and with those of other claimants on the revenues of the province. The Governor in Council deemed it more satisfactory, both to Government and to the Corporation, to defer a reply until a careful survey of provincial "ways and means" could be undertaken by the full light of the Budget, for the current year, and after an examination of the several demands that are under the immediate consideration of Government.

2. The claim of the Corporation, based upon law as backed by the history of past arrangements, is thus stated by Mr. Murzban:—"The Corporation are not aware what was the case laid before the Advocate General, but they take leave to point out that such a construction of the Act, founded on reading the two sections separately, leads to the absurdity that it is possible the Corporation might be legally obliged to make more than an adequate provision, if Government chose to make a too liberal grant." Turning from the Act of the Legislature to its alleged intention, Mr. Murzban writes: "There cannot be the smallest doubt that the object for which the new legislation was designed, was to empower Government and the Corporation to carry out substantially the old arrangement. That Government were to be equal factors in the new machinery is apparent from the nature of the constitution of the Joint Schools Committee." The "old arrangement," on which such stress is laid as being the historic setting of the legislative enactment, is then reviewed from the year 1863, and the conclusion is drawn that the "new legislation was undertaken not to shift the burden of primary education on the Corporation without providing equivalent means for the purpose, but to provide legal machinery to effectuate the transfer."

3. In replying to these several propositions, I am to invite your attention to the opinion of the Advocate General, quoted in my letter No. 1991, dated the 20th of September 1890:—"I am of opinion that the general obligation laid on the Corporation by section 61 (*q*) of the Bombay Municipal Act III of 1888, is not modified or cut down by the provisions of section 120 (*c*)." To this it is only necessary to add that the language of the Act in defining the obligatory duties of the Corporation protects them from the "absurdity" to which Mr. Murzban refers. "It shall be incumbent on the Corporation to make adequate provision for maintaining, aiding and suitably accommodating schools for primary education," are the words of the Legislature; and further it is provided that the sums unexpended through not having been needed, shall remain to the credit of the school fund. But if the provisions of the law do not offer sufficient guarantee against the supposed absurdity, then the Governor in Council does not hesitate to disclaim any intention or power to enforce upon the Corporation any obligation to make extravagant provision for the primary education of the city. As regards the legal obligation of the Corporation, the Governor in Council finds that the Legislature has declared its intention without ambiguity, and the legal advisers of Government concur with him in his interpretation of the law. But Mr. Murzban does not rest his argument on the expression of its will by the Legislature, for he appeals from the law to the assumed intention of the Government. Such an argument appears to Government both unsound and likely to lead to barren results. But it is not a test from which Government has any reason to shrink; and since the historic review occupies so large a space in the letter under reply, it appears to the Governor in Council only courteous to offer a few comments upon it. I am then at the outset to observe that the expression, "abstract views," used in my letter No. 1,991, dated the 20th of September last, has been somewhat misunderstood. No reference was intended to views either entertained or expressed by the Corporation, but to those extracts from official correspondence which were quoted in the letter of the Corporation, dated the 21st of July, 1890. Those extracts were necessarily partial and incomplete; and the same remark applies to the historic review now attempted in the letter of the Corporation, which is altogather too narrow a foundation to support the conclusions arrived at. The history of the transfer of primary education to the control of the Bombay Municipality, if it is to be examined at all, must be traced to its source in the year 1869; and the omission of any reference to Mr. Peile's letter No. 1480, dated the 28th of July 1869, vitiates the arguments of Mr. Murzban. I am to append a copy of that letter, which it will be observed, invited the Municipal authorities to appreciate their position as "the appropriate agency for organising popular education, and to press for legislation, and to undertake a survey of the wants of the city. The head of the Educational Department pointed out "that the cost of the primary schools of the city of Bombay is assessed on the schools of the towns of the Konkan and the Deccan," and that this arrangement could continue no longer. From an income of 30 lakhs Mr. Peile claimed an immediate provision of Rs. 10,000, "to be raised to Rs. 50,000 by degrees as it can be profitably employed." The Governor in Council understands that until 1882, the Municipality spent less than Rs. 20,000 a year from its revenue on primary education; and that even now it is not spending much more than Rs. 40,000 annually, although the public funds which the Legislature has since 1869 enabled the Corporation to collect and which constitute what Mr. Murzban describes as the "equivalent means for the purpose," at present amount to some 59 lakhs annually. It thus appears to the Governor in Council that an appeal to the historic argument fails to support the conclusion that "the new legislation was undertaken not to shift the burden of primary education on the Corporation," and that it rather proves that the moral obligations of the city authorities to make provision for primary education were recognised in 1869, and that these obligations were deliberately converted into legal duties, and thus the position of trustees for the Corporation which the department temporarily filled, was necessarily abandoned. The policy clearly laid down in 1869 was to bring the Municipal Government abreast of its duties to education; and the final Act of the Legislature, while it compelled the Corporation to provide for the adequate supply of primary education, also supplied, for the whole purposes of municipal government, including education, larger resources of taxation.

4. The second argument of the Corporation rests on the allegation that an important factor was omitted in the calculation of the Government grant. "It is now discovered that the schools made over were, at the time of the transfer, in the most unsatisfactory condition imaginable." The Governor in Council does not doubt that if Mr. Peile's anticipations and the evident intentions of the city authorities who passed their resolution of September 8th, 1869, had been realised, the Educational Department would have been able to transfer the schools in a condition of efficiency and equipment more worthy of the enterprise and increasing wealth of the city of Bombay. But it does not appear that until the question of an increased grant was mooted, either the reports of the Director of Public Instruction, or the complaints of parents, or the representation of the public press of Bombay, or even at a more recent date that the Joint Schools Committee, made any special representation to Government to the effect that the school-going population of Bombay were worse housed than those of the mofussil. It is not doubted that considerable room for improvement exists, but at the same time there is no evidence or even allegation that Government withheld funds which were available, or failed to apply those which were available, to the best possible uses. It was recognised in 1869 that "the system will not be complete until our town populations support the primary schools in towns, in the same way as the rural populations support those in villages;" and now that the legal obligation rests [illegible] the Corporation, the Governor in Council [illegible] that the deficiencies brought to [illegible] will be supplied. It is, however, a [illegible] of the facts to argue that the Government grant was calculated upon a survey of the educational wants of Bombay, [illegible] the condition of the school-houses was a factor [illegible] the calculation. Mr. Murzban has stated the facts with more precise accuracy in the seventh paragraph of his letter in these terms: "Just as Government had fixed their contributions on the basis of their previous grants." The payment described by

Mr. Peile as "a subsidy drawn by Bombay from her poor sisters," was in fact not withdrawn, and the previous grants were, as shown in Mr. Monteath's letter No. 1988, dated 12th October 1889, continued without any deduction, when Government resigned to the Corporation its stewardship. It was even added that "His Excellency in Council recognizes that very much remai[illegible] done for the development of primary education in the city of Bombay, and is willing to give from the general revenues such assistance in the accomplishment of that object as is compatible with meeting the fair claims of other parts of the Presidency." Full details were then given to show that the grant to Bombay was liberal in comparison with the grants which Government was able to make to other places. For these reasons, I am to state that the Governor in Council cannot admit that the condition of the schools transferred was either overlooked or was a leading factor in the calculation of the provincial grant. Government allocated such sums as it could afford in such ways as, according to its information and judgment, were the best. It is still prepared to pursue the same policy in the future.

5. The third ground of appeal to Government is one which, as will be recognised from the foregoing remarks, the Governor in Council considered deserving of his most careful attention. The Corporation does not, however, support by detailed argument the inferences which must be drawn from its remark that "the Corporation have no hesitation in submitting that such an apportionment of the burden is extremely inequitable, so far as the ratepayers are concerned." Attention is indeed invited to one fact, that "the ratepayers are general taxpayers," but this is equally true of the Mofussil municipalities and of the rural boards, with whose claims on provincial revenues the claims of the Bombay tax-payers must compete. As already stated, the Governor in Council deferred a reply to Mr. Murzban's letter until he could consider, by the light of the latest figures, the whole financial position. The claim of the Bombay Municipality for a larger grant, if it be admitted, must be met either by an additional assignment to educational expenditure, or by a transfer of the Government grant-in-aid of education from the Mofussil municipal or local boards to the Corporation of Bombay. As regards the former alternative, Government find that the grant assigned by the Government of India in the last quinquennial contract for education, Rs. 18,29,000, has been exceeded in every year, except the first, 1887-88, until it reached Rs. 21,29,185 in the past year, and is expected to reach Rs. 22,23,000 in the current year. The receipts, which were estimated at 3 lakhs, realised Rs. 2,72,000 last year, and are not expected to bring in an average of Rs. 2,75,000 a year for the five years. The Governor in Council is anxious to allot the largest sum available to primary education; but since he is in the best position to estimate also the relative value of the demands for grants-in-aid of public works, sanitation, improved pay for the police, and other improvements, he is constrained to observe that no material addition to the expenditure on education from provincial resources is at this moment possible. Turning, therefore, to the other alternative of a redistribution of existing funds, I am to state for the information of the Corporation, that Government have under present consideration the following demands on account of primary education, which rest on the undertaking of Government to provide assistance when funds are available and when certain conditions are fulfilled, as they have been in the case of the following claims :—

Divisions.	Increased grants due to District Boards.	Increased grants due to Municipalities outside Bombay.
	Rs.	Rs.
Central Division	15,548	20,623
Northern Division	37,296	15,241
Southern Division	16,235	3,218
Sind	53,722	116
Total claims	122,801	39,198

In addition to the above, increased grants to aided schools and to inspection are applied for; and even after deducting from the grants earned by the mofussil municipalities certain additions which can be deferred, the pressing claims of primary education outside Bombay are estimated to require an addition of Rs. 1,74,605. The Governor in Council has carefully considered these claims in competition with that of the Bombay Corporation for an increase to their present grant of Rs. 25,000, in addition to Rs. 3,000 for inspection charges, and he feels that he would not be justified in giving the preference to the latter, since Bombay city has been more liberally aided by provincial revenues than the mofussil. Under present circumstances, and in view of the fact that the provincial expenditure on education is largely in excess of the contract grant, and of the uncertainty as to what the grant may be at the approaching settlement, this Government is unable to meet the claims preferred by the mofussil municipalities and the local boards on account of their primary schools. In such a state of affairs it is out of the question that the existing assignments to primary education elsewhere should be reduced in order to provide an additional grant on account of maintenance charges for the city of Bombay. Any grants-in-aid for buildings, for which the Corporation may apply under the Code, will, however, be assigned as far as the funds available for the purpose will permit.

6. I am at the same time to repeat the assurance conveyed in my letter No. 1991, dated the 20th of September 1890, "that the Governor of Bombay in Council recognises, as unreservedly as they have been recognised by previous Governments of Bombay, the claims which primary education has upon the State, and he will be glad to continue assistance to the Corporation up to the limits of the public funds at his disposal." It must be borne in mind that, if the Legislature has now unreservedly declared the legal obligation of the Corporation to make adequate provision for the primary education of the city, the same enactment has also placed at the disposal of the Corporation large local resources and powers of taxation. The Government of Bombay spends upon educational institutions in the city of Bombay nearly 3 lakhs of rupees annually, exclusive of large building grants; and in apportioning any extra funds to assist the Corporation in the discharge of its legal duty to provide primary education, the Governor in Council has not only to consider the wants of several departments, but also the competing claims of the mofussil municipalities and of the district boards. Should circumstances permit him to apportion a larger measure of assistance to the Presidency town without injustice to the claims of other towns and rural tracts, the Governor in Council will not hesitate to inform you accordingly. In conclusion, I am to state that the references made to the municipal contribution to the city police have not been overlooked; but since that question has been referred to the Government of India, the Governor in Council considers it inconvenient to complicate the present discussion by further reference to it.

LORD AND LADY WENLOCK, who recently minutely inspected every room occupied by their servants at Ootacamund, as we stated a few days ago, were surprised to find that they had to sleep on the floor, to put away their clothing anywhere, and were subjected to other discomforts. Now each servant's room is being furnished with a cot, a table, and a box for clothing. The cots are well made, coarse but strong, so are the other articles.

AT a recent sitting of the Paris Academy of Medicine M. Constantin Paul read a paper by Dr. Lavieille, of the Dax Kurhaus, on a new form of gout, accompanied by a deformation of the foot, which he has observed in cyclists. Dr. Constantin Paul added that there could be no doubt that this "new and interesting affection" was caused by cycling. It was much more general than he had suspected at first, and with the development of cycling it would become still more frequent. He had sent a number of cyclists to Dax for treatment. The muscle of the calf of the leg was also affected by this form of gout.

"DON'T come near me, I have a cold." If colds are not "catching," as folk say, how has this come to be a form of expression familiar in so many households? Dr. Richardson propounds this problem, but he frankly confesses that he is unable to solve the question. Sometimes he has been inclined to think that colds in a house spread by a kind of sympathy. Against this, however, as against ordinary contagion, there is the argument that all affected may be at the time under one and the same influence. So it stands now in respect to influenza. One day Dr. Richardson is called to a house to find several persons suffering with this disease, and the history supplied is that one of the sufferers having contracted the affection many miles away, where it [illegible] prevailing, brought it home with him. He then goes to another house to find a large establishment with every member of it free from the affection except one, who has never been exposed, who has never even left the house, and who alone is suffering severely. Unfortunately [illegible] expert in pathology is driven to conclude with the questions—"Where lies the truth? What is coincidence, and what is cause in relation to the phenomenon?"

THE NATIVE PRESS.

THE BUILDING BYE-LAWS.

THE *Indu Prakash* says :—The Corporation will have shortly placed before it the draft building bye-laws. The bye-laws have evidently been framed in a state of panic consequent on the late fall of houses. But it is one thing to prevent insecure structures rising up, and quite another to put up an absolute bar in the way of building at all, for such, we are assured by some experts, will be the effect of the proposed rules. The limitations put upon the sizes of timber, height of buildings, and so forth, are almost prohibitive, and are expected to greatly handicap the capitalist builder. The limitations will excessively increase the cost of building, and will thereby reduce the number of houses and increase the rate of rent. The Corporation will therefore do well to closely scrutinize the building bye-laws, and not accept them on trust.

THE COMING MUNICIPAL ELECTIONS.

The *Indu Prakash* states :—In January next the new general elections to the Corporation take place. The work of canvassing has begun betimes, and is going on briskly, though the time of election is yet far away. Let us warn the rate-payers against blindly pledging their votes to any candidate on considerations other than personal merit. The Rate-payers' Associations of the different wards must wake up too, and begin their work of instruction of the people. The Associations have done precious little work during the last three years in the way of popular education or making the representatives of the people in the Corporation accountable to their constituents. Let them now at least wake up, select candidates, arrange for meetings and do all the requisite things preliminary to a general election.

THE CONGRESS OF HYGIENE AND DEMOGRAPHY.

The *Rast Goftar* observes :—Dr. Muncherji B. Cola has, we learn, received the signal honour of being appointed a delegate on behalf of Government at the ensuing International Congress of Hygiene and Demograpy. It is now more than thirty years since Dr. Cola received his degre of M. D. in England, and we still remember the great agitation carried on by his countrymen, then in England, to get him enrolled in the Army Medical Service which was just then closed against natives on a flimsy pretext, and of which close ruling Dr. Cola was the first unfortunate victim. Government compensated him for his great disappointment by giving him a high post in the sanitary department of the State, which he has been faithfully and zealously, but quietly and in the most unassuming manner, serving this quarter of a century. Dr. K. N. Bahadurji has also received the same higher honour. Coming to Bombay three years ago with the M. D. degree of the London University and the highest credentials from German scientists, the young doctor made for himself a name and reputation almost as soon as he had returned to Bombay. Dr. Bahadurji's selection has been approved of by both our English contemporaries, and there is no doubt that at the Hygiene Congress he will fulfil the high expectations that are naturally formed of him.

THE DEPOSIT OF MUNICIPAL MONEYS.

The *Indu Prakash* discourses :—Mr. Acworth's proposal to get the Municipal Act amended so as to permit of the deposit of Municipal funds in the most profitable way possible deserves to be supported. The present law which requires the deposit to be made in the Bank of Bombay and no other, or forthwith to invest money in Government Paper practically gives that Bank a monopoly, and the Bank is going to use its privilege to the utmost by refusing to pay any interest on the deposit. Mr. Acworth argues, and in our judgment with good reason, that it is the existence of the monopoly which emboldens the Bank to become so irreconcilable, and that if the monopoly is broken and a power is given to the Corporation to deposit its funds elsewhere the Bank would probably come to better terms; further, that in any case the funds should be profitably invested than left idle. The Municipal funds now available for investment amount to about eighteen lakhs. Letting the sum remain barren means a loss to the municipality even at 2 per cent. of Rs. 36,000. The amount available for investment may be more, and the rate of interest which may be earned may be higher. The only objection to keeping the deposits at the exchange banks is there may not be as much safety in them as in the Bank of Bombay. If the deposits are distributed among several banks and a proper watchful eye is kept on the state of the banks there may be secured sufficient safety. The question has been deferred for a month. Meantime the Port Trust who are in a similar predicament will put their case before the Government and the Corporation will have an opportunity of profiting by their experience.

The *Native Opinion* remarks :—For our part we see no sufficient reason why the proposed arrangement may not be sanctioned with adequate safeguards. We do not think all the Exchange Banks in Bombay are badly managed or are in an unsafe condition. Why should not the Municipality get interest on its money, especially when it brings such a large return? Then again, if the Municipality is to be restricted to deposit its money with the Bank of Bombay, why should it not be compelled to pay it interest? Is this not a one-sided agreement and therefore not binding on the Municipality? To follow the other alternative, viz., of investing in public securities, would be very detrimental at times, as on the present occasion when 4 per cents. stand at 107¾. Then again, all the money is not to be deposited with one Bank, but is proposed to be distributed amongst many in the form of deposits payable at call. It is too much to suppose that all the Banks will fail and the whole money will be lost. Such a contingency is next to impossible. For these reasons, we are inclined to support the proposed arrangement.

The *Gujerati* says :—The considerations urged by Mr. Acworth in favour of the proposed change demand careful thought on the part of the Corporation. The hands of the Calcutta and Madras Municipalities are not fettered with restrictions so stringent as are placed upon the liberty of action of the local Municipality. Secondly, great many English boroughs have their own bankers. Thirdly, it should be borne in mind that the balances of the Bombay Municipality have been invariably very large and are likely to be so in future. As the Corporatien are compelled by law to deposit their funds with the Presidency Bank, the latter is always in a position to dictate its own terms. It must be admitted that for so many years no occasion has presented itself for disagreement between the Bank and the Municipality. But since the former has now declined to pay interest during the slack season, the question arises whether if the Corporation had the power to change their bankers, the Presidency Bank would not be more accommodating than it is at present, or the municipal surplus monies could not be employed in any other safe and profitable investment. Even if the Corporation had the power, it might be most prudent to exercise it only on rare occasions, when it can be exercised without impairing the credit of municipal property. The Corporation can surely be trusted to use its privilege, when it is obtained, with great caution and vigilance. Under these circumstances we are inclined to think that it is possible to push the argument based upon considerations of the safety of Municipal property a little too far. We are glad further consideration of this subject has been postponed for a month so that the members of the Corporation and the public will have an opportunity of deciding between the opposing considerations that have been so ably urged both for and against the Commissioner's proposal.

THE man of eighty is often more beautiful than the child of eight, and sometimes needs still more tenderness and care, says *Hospital*. The flame of life in the infant is nursed and tended until it grows strong enough to burn steadily by its own inherent energy; the flame of life in the aged is likewise nursed and tended, lest some unlucky accident should suddenly extinguish it before its time. Here it is that the constant and watchful nurse finds her opportunity. She learns by daily experience to know not only all the highways, but the byeways and secret hiding places of her patient's constitution. To a trained nurse Lord Tennyson owes much of the health and comfort of his present happy condition. The world hopes he may live long to be one of its brightest ornaments, as well as one of the strongest pillars of its virtue.

THE new Goethe "Jahrbuch" tells something more than was previously known about Goethe's last days. A letter by Frommann, contributed by Julies Wahle, says "Goethe, as he had difficulty in breathing while lying, sat in a chair on the morning of his death. He was more cheerful than usual, read a book, joked with his daughter-in-law, Ottilie, telling her to bring her chair closer, and pressing her hand, which he still held when he died. One of the last things he said was, 'Give me your dear little paw'" (Plotchen). A letter from Jenny van Pappenheim, contributed by her grand-daughter, Lily von Kretschmann, says: "He may very likely have spoken the words 'More light!' but his last words, clear and distinct, were; 'Now comes the change to higher Wa[illegible]ges' (Non kommt die Wandelung zu hoheren Wa[illegible]gen). My last [recollection was the funeral pro[illegible] which bore him to the royal vault of Carl Aug[illegible]

COMMERCIAL NOTES.

[*From the Home Papers.*]

WITH reference to the consumption of silver in England last year and the prospects of its increased use as currency, it is interesting to learn from Sir C. W. Fremantle's recently issued report as Deputy Master of the Mint that rupees and 8, 4, and 2 anna pieces to the nominal value of 61,116 rupees were last year struck in "The Mint, Birmingham," for the British East Africa Company. Silver coin to the value of $1,175,000 was also struck either in London or Birmingham for account of the Hong Kong Government, to the amount of $170,000 for the Straits Settlements, to the amount of $38,000 for Newfoundland, and to the amount of $155,000 for the Dominion of Canada. Last October, under the provisions of an Order in Council to regulate the currency of the Straits Settlements, which came into operation this year, the Mexican dollar was established as the standard coin, the American trade dollar, the Japanese yon, and the Hong Kong standard dollar and half-dollar being also declared legal tender without limitation.

The Odessa Committee for Trade and Manufactures has published a report on the corn trade of that port during 1890. According to the statistics, last year must be regarded as having been a very unsatisfactory one for Odessa trade; every branch of business suffered, and the corn trade most of all. The total exports of grain amounted to 90,000,000 poods, or 15,000,000 poods less than in 1887, and 35,000,000 poods less than in 1888. This serious and continuous decline is partly explained as due to excessive estimates of the growing crops, the result being that scarcely any stocks were carried over. The crops outside Russia also turned out much better than was expected, so that the foreign demand for Russian grain was not active. Then, again, the advance of rouble exchange caused Russian prices to be too high for the foreign markets, and exports were accordingly contracted in order to avoid heavy losses. The decline in the Russian grain trade was, however, not restricted to Odessa. The total quantity exported from the Empire last year was 432,000,000 poods, showing a decrease of 33,000,000 poods as against 1889, and the declared value last year was 365,000,000 roubles, as against 397,000,000 roubles in 1889. The value of the grain shipped from Odessa merely was 90,760,000 roubles, or 15,540,000 roubles less than in 1889. The chief destinations of the grain shipped from Odessa were :—Great Britain, 35,000,000 poods, as against 46,000,000 poods in 1889; Holland, 16,000,000 poods, as against 20,000,000 poods in 1889; France, 9,500,000 poods, as against 7,500,000 poods in 1889; Belgium, 9,000,000 poods, as against 12,000,000 poods in 1889; Germany, 8,500,000 poods; and Italy, 7,000,000 poods.

Some interesting information concerning the progress of African commercial development by way of the Mediterranean is given in a report by Consul Alvarez on the trade of Bengazi (Tripoli) just issued. Last year was not satisfactory owing to the partial failure of the crops. Although the heavy rains at the beginning of the year held out prospects of a good harvest, drought in March and locusts in May partly destroyed the crops. It would appear as if similar experiences were probable this year. There was a great rise in the price of barley in September. Nevertheless the exports of cereals (chiefly barley) showed an increase against the preceding year. Hopes of a large caravan trade with Waday were encouraged by the great rise in the price of ostrich feathers, and preparations were made for securing supplies; but reports of a decline of values caused a considerable countermanding of orders. There was a very considerable increase in the quantity of ivory obtained from Waday and other parts of Central Africa. The salt industry appears to be a growing one. The salines, under the administration of the public debt department, are in communication with the sea, and in June of each year are closed by a dyke. They are most beneficial in giving employment and a means of subsistence to hundreds of emancipated Africans, who are engaged as camel drivers and porters. At the end of September, or in the first half of October, each year the salt is extracted and brought on camels to an open space opposite the Castle of Bengazi, and piled up in a pyramidal form. The leakage, owing to the use of badly fitting panniers, over-filled, is immense, the ground on which the pyramid is approached being for more than a month afterwards strewn with salt. In 1889, 20,500,000 kilos were extracted, and last year 20,000,200 kilos. Fourteen paras. per kilogramme was the price paid in the former year, and the quantity disposed of, a little more than half, realised £36,750. Last year the sales were better, vessels having come to load salt in consequence of differences between the Government, and the farmers of salines near Smyrna. Most of the salt is exported to Syria, Albania and Salonica.

Reporting on the trade of Jerez, Mr. Vice Consul Davies gives some interesting information relating to the sherry trade. Large purchases of the young wines by the local cognac manufacturers have tended to give great firmness to quotations, and good sound lots have been this year disposed of at rates in advance of last year's prices. It appears that the demand for Jerez cognac is steadily increasing. This, we are told, is to be attributed not only to its purity and wholesomeness, but also to its price, which, vintage for vintage, is considerably lower than the produce of La Charante, with which it compares favourably. The export of sherry from Jerez during 1890 may be estimated at about 4,100,000 gallons, or an increase of some 500,000 gallons over that of the previous year. Great Britain continues the best customer for the finer qualities, whilst France, on the other hand, takes very large quantities of the younger wines. The offtake for Germany, Russia, Sweden, Norway, and the United States remains about the same as heretofore, whereas the shipments to Mexico and South America indicate a very considerable increase in the demand for sherries in those countries.

The Lyons advices report a continuance of the renewed tendency to weakness in the silk market lately observable there. An increased demand for consumption is still recorded, the Conditioning-house figures for last week showing a total of 104,080 kilos, against 87,118 kilos for the corresponding week last year; but buyers contend for lower prices. Holders, on other hand, do not show much anxiety to sell. The explanation is a general feeling of uncertainty respecting silk crop prospects. Prices appear to be quotably about the same as hitherto. Buyers, however, seem to have confidence that the European silk crops will, after all, turn out well, and that the prices of cocoons will be low. On the other hand, growers are showing considerable firmness, and contracts for new silk for future delivery, at appreciably higher prices, are reported from Central Italy. But these are isolated cases, and it is admitted that they have not sufficient importance to justify a general inference as to the course of the market. There has been, meanwhile, a steady current demand for silk in the Italian centres, prices being weak without actually giving way. At Marseilles there has been little or no business, and prices are nominal only.

It is reported from Manitoba that trade in wheat was very quiet, the expected movement after seeding not having set in to any considerable extent. Dealers were beginning to think that little grain remained in the hands of formers. The seeding season had been very favourable, and the acreage sown had consequently been large, more land being devoted to wheat than was at first intended. Hence, as more wheat had been used up for seed, the reserves had been diminished. The weather had been somewhat changeable. More rain would be beneficial, but as yet it was not urgently needed.

There appears to have been a remarkable correspondence between the receipts from Customs duties in the United States during the expired portion of the current fiscal year—which terminates at the end of this month—which the estimate made by the late Mr. Windon, as Secretary to the American Treasury, immediately after the passing of the M'Kinley Act. The following table shows the actual receipts up to the end of April, and a recent estimate of the receipts for May and June compared with the corresponding months last year :—

	1890-91.	1889-90.
	$	$
To October 31	91,238,719	77,085,887
November	14,227,641	16,614,488
December	16,104,533	15,925,107
January	23,897,953	21,743,306
February	18,994,190	18,966,503
March	15,373,523	20,800,766
April	12,591,990	19,907,467
May	13,000,000	17,048,403
June	14,571,451	21,576,665
Total	221,000,000	229,668,585

Mr. Windom's estimate for the year was $221,000,000 and he made allowance for the reductions in the duties of sugar and a few other articles. It will be observed that there was a great preponderance for 1890-91 during the four months ending October 31, compared with the corresponding period of the previous fiscal year. This was due to the rushing in of good, in anticipation of the advanced duties. The M'Kinley Act took effect on October 6, but it was arranged that goods could be withdrawn from bond at the old rates up to February 1 this year. The falling off since February, however, can scarcely be regarded as a measure of the permanent influence of the M'Kinley Act, as it must be assumed that the volume of imports has since been adversely affected to some extent by the previous heavy accumulations.

In his report on the foreign trade of Austria-Hungary during last year, Consul General Nathan gives the following table, showing the net imports of gold into the Empire during each of the last ten years :—

Year.	Quantity in Kilogrammes.	Value in Million Florins.
1881	12,118	16·9
1882	8,391	12·2
1883	8,163	12·1
1884	5,086	7·3
1885	2,945	4·3
1886	4,011	6·2
1887	2,702	4·1
1888	8,894	13·3
1889	9,730	14·3
1890	25,218	37·7
	87,263	128·4

The gold premium charged in the silver currency has continued to fall since 1888. The imports of silver last year shows a decrease, the total, 23,122 kilos. in bars and 5,066 kilos. in coins, being 19,795 kilos. in bars and 934 kilos. in coins less than in 1889. The figures are interesting in connection with the movement for the resumption of specie payments in Austria-Hungary.

According to the official statement of the quantities of bonded goods remaining in the Custom and Excise warehouses of the United Kingdom, as published in the B Bill of Entry, the stock of tea on May 31 was 79,020,834 lbs., against 85,239,638 lbs. in 1890 and 78,940,549 lbs. at the corresponding period of 1889; cocoa,11,746,084 lbs, against 12,584,730 lbs. and 14,600,376 lbs.; coffee, 236,924 cwt., against 377,686 cwt. and 460,146 cwt.; currants, 211,337 cwt., against 229,483 and 198,731 cwt.: and raisins, 85,311 cwt., against 60,219 and 83,281 cwt. respectively. The stock of unmanufactured tobacco was 121,495,986 lbs., as compared with 120,013,358 lbs. a year ago, and 101,480,368 lbs. in 1889; rum, 5,142,898 proof gallons, against 5,769,322 and 6,270,905 proof gallons; brandy, 5,226,363 proof gallons, against 4,922,105 and 4,976,817 proof gallons; wine in bottles, 634,370 gallons, against 524,275 and 507,572 gallons, and in casks 7,177,267 gallons, against 7,074,724 gallons at the end of May last year, and 7,010,464 gallons at the corresponding period of 1889.

The effect of the omnibus strike has been to depress the stocks of the two omnibus companies, whilst the issues of the underground lines have shown a distinct improvement. The stock of the London General Omnibus Company, Limited, has fallen about 15 points since the beginning of the strike, but the drop in Road Car shares is slight. The depression may be looked upon as quite temporary.

It is stated that the payable character of the coal discovered at the Channel Tunnel borings has been conclusively proved. The Channel Tunnel Company is said to have concluded negotiations for a mining lease of all the property, consisting of several hundred acres, belonging to the Ecclesiastical Commissioners, and plans have been prepared for laying down at once a large number of railway sidings.

Advices from Paris state that the following are the details, respecting the arrangement between Signor Carvalho, the Portuguese Minister of Finance, and the group of French banks with which he is negotiating. Although they are obtained from authentic sources they are not quite complete, as the parties to the agreement do not desire to disclose all the particulars at present. A group of banks, composed of the Ottoman Bank, Messrs. Andre Neuflize, the Credit Lyonnais, the Societe Generale de Commerce, the Banque Parisienne, and Messrs. Ephrussi & Co. have agreed to advance about 50,000,000 francs on, it is stated, 78,000 bonds of the tobacco-monopoly which were not taken up in Portugal. Thirty thousand of this stock is taken from other moneys already deposited in the Bank of France. All the bonds will be lodged in the same bank, and the money will then be released and applied to the payment of the different coupons as they fall due. The price paid for the bonds is not known.

The amount of British coal imported into Italy in 1890 was as much as 1,496,600 tons against 1,307,600 tons in 1889 and 1,279,400 tons in 1888. Of the above total import in 1890, 749,000 tons were from Cardiff, 574,700 tons from Newcastle, and the rest was Scotch and North English coal from Liverpool and Hartlepool.

A summary of the affairs of the Anglo-Austrian Printing and Publishing Union (Limited) have been issued by the Official Receiver. It appears that the Company was incorporated on November 8, 1889, with a nominal share capital of £500,000, and a debenture capital of £250,000, and was formed to acquire certain printing, publishing, and kindred businesses in Austria. The liabilities amount to £21,152, and the whole of the assets, £3,488 6s. 11d., are subject to the payment of loans and debenture bonds. As regards contributories, a deficiency of [illegible]94,832 is disclosed. Mr. Horatio Bottomley was the promoter of the Company. The Official Receiver reports that further inquiry will be necessary.

THE WIEDEMANN BREACH OF PROMISE CASE.

MISS WIEDEMANN's action against the Hon. Robert Horace Walpole, for breach of promise and seduction, was second on the list in Mr. Baron Pollock's court. During the hearing of another case, Mr. Graham, one of Mr. Walpole's counsel, intervened with an application. He said the Solicitor-General, who was his leader, was unwell and had entirely lost his voice, and it was impossible for him to be present. Under the circumstances he asked for a short adjournment, either until the Solicitor-General had recovered or until other leading counsel could be instructed.

Baron Pollock : Who is on the other side?

Mr. T. Terrell said he represented the plaintiff, and he opposed the application. After further argument it was decided not to take the case before two o'clock that day.

The Solicitor-General having returned his brief in the case, the brief has been offered to and accepted by Mr. Lockwood, Q. C.

The case was opened by Mr. Terrell. Miss Wiedemann, in her pleadings, alleged that she and the defendant, in the year 1889, were both residing at the Hotel d'Angleterre, Constantinople. Plaintiff was a governess, and was giving lessons to the daughters of the proprietor of the hotel. Defendant was residing at the hotel as a gentleman, having or waiting employment in connection with her Majesty's diplomatic service. Defendant was alleged then and there to have asked the plaintiff to become his wife, and the marriage was arranged to take place in two months. This promise defendant had refused to fultil. Plaintiff subsequently had a child of which the defendant was the father. She claimed £20,000. Defendant denied absolutely having promised marriage.

Mr. Terrell stated that there was certain evidence taken on depositions on letters of request at Berlin, and he understood it was agreed between counsel, when the case was adjourned, that these depositions should be gone through by the judge before the trial, and those parts not evidence should be eliminated.

His Lordship thought he should have been acquainted with this before. He liked everything done in open court.

Mr. F. C. Philips, for the defendant, stated that the plaintiff sought to recover damages for breach of promise of marriage and libel from the defendant, Mr. Robert Horace Walpole. The defendant denied the contract of marriage, denied the libel, and alleged that the promise, if made, was made in Constantinople, and that by the law of Turkey no damages could be recovered on the breach of promise. The defendant further pleaded the statue of limitations.

Mr. Terrell, in his address, said this was one of the most painful cases he had heard of, and he thought the jury would come to the same conclusion. The claim that the plaintiff made was that the defendant had promised her marriage, and that upon the faith of that promise, or, as she would tell them in her evidence, rather by force than on that promise he succeeded in seducing her, left her entirely alone for many years, repudiated the promise and ultimately married another woman. But, more than that, the defendant had charged the plaintiff with all the worst charges a man could bring against a woman. He had charged her with being an adventures and a loose woman, with being a thief, with obtaining goods by false pretences, and ultimately with a catagory of perjury and misstatements—as great a libel as any human being had ever charged another human being with. Under the circumstances, it would be necessary for her to state her life from the commencement, and her life would be found to be as reputable as few people could show. It was at the house of a person named Logothetti, in Constantinople, that the plaintiff first met the defendant. On September 23, 1882, she had been to the opera, and on returning home went to her bedroom. It was then that the defendant wronged her by force under promise of marriage. Logothetti alleged that he himself had had immoral relations with her; but counsel thought the jury would not believe him, and would come to the same conclusion as the learned Judge at the first trial—viz., that Logothetti was "an infamous scoundrel."

Evidence in support of the statement having been led in plaintiff's cross-examination was at once proceeded with by Mr. Lockwood. She denied having stayed with her aunt, Mrs. Gott, at Charlottenberg in 1880, but might have stayed with her sister at Berlin for a few hours or a day in passing through the city. She might have called on her aunt, but did not remember whether Dr. Clark saw her then as he had sworn he did. Before the commission was taken, a few weeks ago, she had called on both Mrs. Gott and Dr. Clark, who had married witness's cousin. Witness was not on good terms with her aunt. On the second trial she believed she did say that she was not in Berlin at all in 1880. She had stated that she never passed as Mdme. Valery, either at the Hotel Continental, Cannes, or any other place. She supposed it was true that at the last trial she had told the Solicitor-Genera that she did take the name of Mdme. Valery directly she went to Cannes to the hotel. She did not now remember whether or not she wrote her name in the hotel books as Mdme. Valery.

The learned counsel then read a letter which the plaintiff admitted was in her handwriting to the defendant, in which she wrote that she had put her name down as Mdme. Valery, and asking the defendant to address her letters to Mdme. Valery, at the Post Restante or the hotel. She described her meeting with Mrs. Walpole at Cannes. She begged the defendant to come and save her and child from dishonour.

Do you pledge your oath that you did not put your name down as Mdme. Valery?—I had forgotten; but I have no doubt after that letter.

Did it not occur to you that it was strange that the woman who was *enciente* in 1880 should have given the name of Mdme. Valery?—No, it did not.

The case was proceeding when the mail left.

A GREAT BURTON BREWERY.

THERE are many seeming anomalies in connection with British trade, and not the least among them is the fact that old-established firms with a pedigree perhaps dating back to a century or two ago and generally accredited with a rather lethargic method of conducting business, are frequently the most active and progressive in the administration of their affairs. One will often find, observes *Trade*, if a discussion arises on the causes of British industrial development, that it is freely ascribed to the enterprise of young and energetic houses. And yet this is by no means actually the case, for we could point to more than one old-established business which has even been to the fore in its particular line, and has shown by its enterprise that, although old in name, it is young in blood and activity. We will content ourselves for the present, however, with referring to one individual instance—*viz.*, that of Samuel Allsopp & Sons, Limited. This vast business was founded as far back as early in the eighteenth century and yet in many respects its enterprise is an example to institutions of much later growth. In one department in particular Messrs. Allsopp have placed themselves in advance of almost all their contemporaries. It is the custom among the largest brewers for the bottling of their ales to be placed in the hands of professional bottling firms, who affix their own guarantee to their clients' productions. Samuel Allsopp and Sons, Limited, however, while by no means despising this professional aid in the placing of their beers at home, have decided that the interests of the public could best be served by their ales and stout for export consumption being bottled under their own supervision; and by this means they are building up an industry of very considerable extent in this department alone. The consequence is that the public have the brewer's own guarantee of the condition of their bottled beers; and so successful have this company been in their bottling enterprise, that they have devoted great energy to its even further development, and their "Red Hand" brand of own bottling is rapidly becoming famous in all parts of the world. Agents have been appointed for its sale in the West as well as in India, the colonies, and abroad (our old friends, Cutler, Palmer and Co. represent the brand for the East Indies), and its reputation has followed that of the name of Allsopp in all the export markets.

Another new departure on the part of this house, to which we may advantageously refer before describing the most salient features of the great Burton establishment, is their successful venture, dating only a few years back, in the brewing of stout. We have drunk this production of Messrs. Allsopp on frequent occasions, and we unhesitatingly pronounce it to be one of the finest stouts with which we are familiar. Its great purity can be readily distinguished in its delicious flavour, and we are quite of one opinion with the eminent medical men who have expressed themselves so strongly in its favour, that its use should be strenuously advocated, not only as a daily beverage for the hale and hearty, but also as a nerve-strengthening and blood-forming drink for invalids. Good wine needs no bush, and the merits of Allsopp's stout can be practically tested by the public asking for a bottle at any of the L. & N.-W. Railway refreshment-rooms. We are convinced that a great future is in store for Allsopp's stout, and we consider that great credit is due to the administrators of the brewery for their foresight in recognising and their ability in demonstrating that, although Burton has been devoted for centuries to the brewing of ale (for which it certainly cannot be surpassed), it is quite as capable of producing a perfect stout.

And now we will devote the remaining space at our disposal to a brief description of Allsopp's breweries at Burton-on-Trent, a detailed account of which would fill a volume. Although the "New" Brewery is the first to meet our view on arriving at Burton, we will commence at the alpha of the concern by referring first to the vast maltings of the company at Shobnall. This property covers no less than 70 acres of ground, and includes a large well of the best Burton water, which is conveyed by way of a huge main to the breweries. The maltings consist of four blocks of handsome elevation, constructed of brick, and each double block is spanned by a spacious barley floor, forming a covered avenue to a street 40 ft. wide between each house, while each block contains three extensive malting floors and a kiln. The malt stores hold altogether about 28,000 quarters of malt, and the entire works are encircled by the loop line of the London and North-Western Railway, from which there is laid a double siding, nearly a mile in extent, for the conveyance of barley to the stores and of malt to the brewhouses at Burton. In addition to these extensive maltings, there are others of similar extent attached to the New Brewery in Burton, as well as large maltings at Grantham and Beccles.

Messrs. Allsopp's New Brewery is one of the largest and handsomest in the kingdom, covering about 50 acres and it is connected with the Old Brewery and co-operages by private lines. The brewhouse and its attendant union and racking rooms are of handsome construction, with a larger capacity than those of any single brewery in England; in fact, the buildings are considered to be models of English brewery construction, both on account of their structural arrangement and the modern and advanced nature of their plant. The mill-room is 60 ft. long by 33 ft. wide and contains two malt mills capable of grinding over 50 quarters every two hours. The water-copper stage—120 ft. by 40 ft.—contains four coppers, with capacity for 1,200 barrels of hot water, and the mashing-room contains eight mash-tuns, capable of mashing 4,000 quarters a week, while the Old Brewery affords an additional capacity of 2,500 quarters per week. The copper hearth is a lofty gallery upwards of 100 ft. long, from which hops can be dropped into no less than ten wort-coppers, of 1,000 barrels capacity. The cooling-room measures 126 ft. by 114 ft., and contains four Morton's refrigerators and three helical circular refrigerators, in addition to four vast open coolers for winter use. The fermenting-room is 258 ft. long by 228 ft. wide, containing 210 rounds and squares, with a combined capacity of 2,210 barrels. One of the union-rooms contains 1,376 union-casks, another vast chamber—375 ft. by 105ft., and 21ft. high—contains 1,624 union-casks, capable of cleansing 263,088 gallons at one time, the entire capacity of the union-rooms being from 486,000 gallons. From the union-casks the beer is run into twelve racking-squares, standing on cast-iron columns, in a racking-room 400 ft. long and 100 ft. wide—the largest we have seen, with capacity for 2,280 barrels, and as many as 20,000 casks commonly filled in the racking-rooms weekly.

Allsopp's Old Brewery, in High-street, Burton, is where the founders of the business for many years conducted their operations. It extends back almost to the banks of the Trent, covering 3 acres of ground, with the advantage of railway sidings through the premises. Although known familiary as the "Old" Brewery, it has been so frequently renovated and altered—even as late as 1887—that it is as much up to date in its interior arrangements as any other brewery.

The Ale Stores, in Station-street, extend for the most part under the New Brewery, and are 588ft. long by 120ft. wide—the largest in Burton under any one roof. Indeed, at the time of our visit these stores contained no less than 40,000 barrels, which would form a creditable annual output of some of the smaller breweries. In the midst of the ale store is the great well, 40 ft. in diameter, whence is obtained a large portion of the water from which Messrs. Allsopp, with the aid of the finest malt and hops procurable, brew such incomparable ale and stout. The laboratory is located close by, a department of no inconsiderable importance in a brewery where each distinct brewing represents such a large value, and presided over by an analytical chemist of the highest repute and practical experience. Then there is the New Brewery co-operage, employing 200 men, and covering 6 acres of ground, partly occupied by stacks of temporarily-empty casks to the number of 100,000 and upwards. Nearly 14,000 barrels are received into this co-operage per week for cleansing and repairing. The cask manufactory and timber yard is on a more extensive scale, occupying no less than 5 acres of ground, the main part of which is covered by immense sheds, although a large space is devoted to the storage of Baltic timber, of which as much as £30,000 worth is usually stocked.

Now, we have taken up quite as much space as we can spare, even for an establishment of such enormous magnitude as Messrs. Allsopp's—and for a concern which employes 1,600 men the word enormous, as may be readily understood, is by no means an exaggerated term. In London the stores of the company under the L. and N.-W. Railway goods station cover an area of over 100,000 square feet, and have capacity for storing 70,000 barrels of beer, in addition to which there are extensive bottling stores at Poplar.

The writer well remembers, two or three years ago, joining a prominent London bottler in the discussion of a bottle of Allsopp's which had his especial recommendation, additional to the fact of its being Allsopp's, that it had been nearer to the North Pole than any other beer extant. The bottle bore the special label of the *Alert*, and was one of the few remaining of the stores supplied to that famous vessel by Messrs. Allsopp. The ale was simply perfection, and we could wish nothing better to drink all the year round than North Pole ale, brewed and bottled by Samuel Allsopp & Sons, Limited. This is the famous strong ale (similar in character to the "Audit" ale of the Universities) which is so strongly recommended during the cold months of the year to all those who are exposed to our somewhat trying climate. A glass of this ale is meat as well as drink, and therefore assists the digestion.

Our final recommendation to our readers must be, if you want a strong tonic, ask for Allsopp's strong (C) ale; if you want to quench your thirst, try Allsopp's pale ale; but if you want the perfection of brown beer, ask for a bottle of Allsopp's stout.

ECHOES OF SCIENCE.

VISITORS to our museums cannot fail to admire the gorgeous iridescence of ancient glass which has been produced by the action of the air and moisture of the soil during hundreds of years. No artificial process has yet been discovered which will give these beautiful tints; but some approach to them has been made by flashing the surface of glass while it is being annealed or softened with chloride of tin, which deposits in a thin film on the glass, and by the well-known phenomenon of interference gives an iridescent flush to the glass resembling that of the soap-pubble.

Professor G. M. Hopkins, a distinguished American physicist, has recently examined the iridescent surface of some ancient Cyprian glass by the microscope. He finds that the body of the glass is pitted over its entire surface. These minute hollows are circular or oval, as a rule, and they are covered with films of matter which has separated from the glass. These scales are so light as to float in air when detached, and are probably an oxide. They decompose the white light falling on them after the manner of the soap-bubble, the "skin" on tempered metals, or pools of tar-water, and the photographs of the spectrum obtained by M. Lipmann. When seen by light coming through them from behind, the films display colours complementary to those which they exhibit when seen by light falling on their face, and reflected from it to the eye. The same thing has been observed in the so-called colour photographs of Lipmann. Professor Hopkins finds that polarised light enhances the beauty of the colours.

Attempts have often been made to set up a real standard of colour, but hitherto without absolute success. Lovibond's tintometer does very well, but is open to some objections. The Society of Arts have therefore appointed a committee to investigate the subject. Meanwhile the new form of Captain Abney's apparatus for registering colours in terms of one-wave length of the spectrum is promising well. It is an ingenious combination of prisms and lenses by which colours can be tested and matched, or eyes examined for colour blindness. A full dercription of it is given in his book on "Colour Measurement and Mixture," just published by the S.P.C.K.

In the "Transactions of the Royal Society" for 1663 there is a paper by Robert Boyle, the celebrated chemist, "On a Remarkable Diamond that shines in the Dark," in which the author mentions a diamond that exhibited phosporecence when warmed in the hand, or rubbed, and absorbed the light of a candle to give it out again in the dark. Mr. G. F. Kunz, an American investigator, has recently shown that while some diamonds have this property of storing light, in the manner of Balmain's "luminous paint," all diamonds emit light by rubbing them on wood, cloth, or metal. As paste and other hard stones do not possess this singular property it becomes a simple test for the genuine stone, which can be applied by anyone.

The Government of the United States have appropriated 9,000 dols. to assist some experiments in the production of rain, which are about to be undertaken by Colonel Dyenfurth, of Washington, during this month in the State of Western Kansas. The principle of the experiments is the well-known effect of concussion in producing rain. It has often been remarked that artillery fire in battle has brought down showers of rain; and Colonel Dyenfurth proposes to send up balloons filled with oxigen and hydrogen gas into the atmosphere, and explode them by means of an electric spark sent along a wire attached to the balloons. These elevated concussions will also be assisted by dynamite explosions on the ground. Rain is a great desideratum in the Western Prairie States, and hence the Government support.

The "Spectre of the Broken" is a well-known meteorologibal effect. It was originally observed on the Broken mountains in Germany, where the sun occasionally projects the shadow of the spectator on a bank of vapour. Professor Tyndall has studied the phenomonon at Hindhead, where some heathery uplands broken into valleys favour the observation. Mr. A. W Clayden, the well-known meteorologist, has now produced the effect by means of a lime-light and a London fog. The lime-light, which represented the sun, was placed a few feet behind his head, and his shadow was seen upon the fog in front, where it was photographed.

A passage of Mercury across the disc of the sun will take place in November, 1894. It is expected that some definite information will then be gained concerning the true physical nature of the coronal atmosphere of the sun. In 1874, M. Jassen, then in Japan, observed that Venus, while yet within two or three minutes of the sun's disc, moved across a luminous background, which he conjectured could only be the solar atmosphere. The coming transit will probably settle the question. It would be well if observatories were erected as on many elevated sites as possible, because it is only on mountain tops that the disturbing effect of the earth's atmosphere is reduced as far as possible.

At a recent meeting of the Meteorological Society, Dr. H. Coupland Taylor read an interesting paper on the "Ieste," a dry and parching wind which blows over Madeira from the east during the months of July August, and September. It usually lasts three days at a time, and is generally accompainied by great heat and a thick haze. It corresponds to the sirocco of Algeria, and the hot wind which visits Melbourne from the deserts of Southern Austria. It comes, doubtless, from the heated sands of the Sahara.

A new machine for taking the contour of a country in a short time is in course of construction. It is a bicycle which is simply wheeled on the ground, and which, as it rises over a hill or descends into a hollow, traces the curve of the surface on a sheet of paper by means of an adjusted pencil. The theory of the machine is too mathematical to enter into; but engineers in trying climates will be glad to avail themselves of an instrument so convenient.

M. Paul Nadar, the expert photographer of the Rue d'Anjou, Paris, has devised a very convenient magnesium "flash" lamp for taking photographs. The powdered magnesium is contained in the body of the lamp and is projected upwards to the flame through a funnel by means of an air squirt or India-rubber injector of which the ball is collapsed by hand. The flash obtained by this means can be continued for 50 seconds and more.

If the accounts received of the "Kinetograph" be correct, Edison's latest invention is nothing very novel, however interesting in other respects. It is simply the combination and co-operation of the phonograph with the Zoetrope system of uniting consecutive photographs; and he cannot even claim the credit of first publishing the idea of so combining them, for we remember to have seen it in a London magazine, which appeared about a year ago. It is not the first time, however, that Edison's inventions have been traced to a foreign source; but whether he re-invents or borrows it would be difficult to say.

The type-writer has hitherto been supposed to be an English invention, subsequently developed by the Americans; but a patent has been discovered in the French archives which gives the credit of originating the idea to a Frenchman, M. Pogrin, of Marseilles, who devised and illustrated his apparatus as far back as 1833. "With a little practice," says the author, "one can write as rapidly with the ktypographic pen as with the ordinary pen. I have called it the ktypographic machine of pen, because it prints by striking. It will give birth to a new art." The latest development of the invention is a type-writer for the blind.

THE launch of the great Italian ironclad Sicilia and accompanying festivals are to take place at Venice on and after the 6th July, when the King and Queen of Italy will be present.

SPORTING NOTES.

Another sensation at Lord's! History has repeated itself within a week, and once more Notts is the victim. It is hard to believe that Notts has gone down before Middlesex. But it is true. I saw it with my own eyes, and the man who saved Middlesex was Mr. J. E. Johnston. But who in the cricketing world is "Mr. Johnston?" What brilliant star is this who has suddenly appeared in the Middlesex firmament? Hush! I will tell you. Do you remember the man who while at Oxford University put an Australian team to route? Do you remember the man who two summers ago played against Time and Yorkshire and beat them both? If you don't know who Mr. Johnston is now, his real name, which is neither English not Scotch, would be of little service to you.

I went to Lord's on Tuesday, the 9th, writes a correspondent, to see Middlesex beaten before lunch, nor was I the only one who went in a similar mind. But I am glad to say that I was disappointed—agreeably, wonderfully, terribly disappointed. If Notts could get the home side out for 96 in the first innings, I argued what is the odds against them repeating the trick on a similar wicket? So Middlesex went in 100 runs to the bad, and as Messrs. Stoddart, Webbe, and Scott were dismissed for a trifle, it looked all over for the metropolitan county.

But then there was the mysterious "Johnston" who had scored 31 on the previous day, perhaps he would do something? Cool, cautious, careful, he started, this man who is known as the mightiest of the mighty hitters, and even Arthur Shrewsbury, who watched "Johnston" all day seemed lost in admiration at the correctness of his cricket. Oh, yes, it was a lesson to all men. Straight balls were played in a straightforward manner, wide ones were let alone, loose ones were sent to the boundary, but never did he lift one all the day. In vain did Sherwin lie in wait behind the stumps for the chance which never came, for it was Attewell who snapped Mr. "Johnston" when that player had made 85.

Last week we said that if W. J. Fowler ran in the level mile at Southport he would throw away his chance for the ten-century championship. It was just as we said. He easily won the mile, but was completely dusted up in the 1,000 yards, which was won by Whittick. It appears that if Fowler confines his attention to the One Mile Championship, the race this year is at his mercy. What the Finchley flyer wants is an athletic father or a Dutch uncle to lecture him on nursing his powers. Couldn't Mr. Monte Neck assume the *role?*

While President Carnot was receiving the homage of those who were presented to him at Longchamps on 7th June or bowing to the various members of the Corps-Diplomatique, the ex-King of Naples and his queenly consort, who races under the name of "Comte Isola," were looking at the horses in the paddock, and King Milan of Servia, with Prince Dhuleep Singh, was busy in the ring trying to find out a winner, an essay which some assert has not always proved successful with Prince Henri d'Orleans.

Perhaps the most fetching attire at Ascot on the 9th was a musical lady in a white dress, with "crotchets" all over it. Another was a green lady, with an ivy parasol; and the last was a tall lady with a dress of heliotrope, who was accompanied by a seven-foot friend of the male persuasion. That was a witty damsel who observed that the tunnel from the grand stand to the paddock had its advantages over the Underground Railway, because there were no stations en route to interrupt conversation.

What is the difference between the winner of the Oak Stakes at Epsom this year, 1891, and the winner of the same race in 1847, 44 years ago? There is "*a*" difference. This year it was won by "Mimi," and in 1847 by "Miami." Screech Owl is a very small horse to carry 12st 11lb. but I was not prepared to see Lord Cholmondely's animal beaten by White Feather. The latter is trained near Worthing, and often gallops on the sands during the winter months.

All the rowing virtue seems to be gone out of Cambridge at present, and it is doubtful whether more than one crew will go up to Henley from the Cam. This is rather surprising when we consider the amount of good material at present at the 'Varsity. What truth is there in the rumour that the Thames eight for Henley will be composed entirely of Cambridge Blues? The names given include Gardner (stroke), Muttlebury, Elin, Noble, and Fogg-Elliott. Such a crew would certainly be bad to beat, but I consider them in no way invincible.

The late Sir Robert Pigot, although in every way entitled to that distinction, was never a member of the Jockey Club. Fifty years ago, however, there were few better-known faces and forms than his upon Newmarket Heath, at Epsom, Ascot, and Goodwood. In 1846 his chesnut colt Conyngham by Slane won the Two Thousand Guineas cleverly from a good field, and started first favorite for the Derby at 5 to 2. In the latter race he was beaten out of place by his stable-companion Cossack, who started at 5 to 1 and was ridden by Templeman.

There are two men who have gone off, clean off their cricket this season. One is Mr. A. E. Stoddart, and the other Arthur Shrewsbury. The former seems incapable of getting a run at all, and the other—the most equable and level-headed bat of the century—fiddles about an hour for half-a-dozen and then collapses. It is only fair, however, to say that neither of these cricketers has been in the best of health lately.

As I have before stated, Knockany is named after Mr. John Legh's breeding establishment in county Limerick. Kendal, the sire of Knockany, was a two-year-old in John Porter's stable at the same time as Ormonde, and it is said that the genial Kingsclere trainer was for some time undecided as to which was the better animal over the Ascot course. Saraband and Kendal ran first and second for a good race.

M. E. Blanc, though not a member of the French Jockey Club, has been decorated with the Legion of Honor for the services he has rendered breeding. He is one of the committee deputed to compile the stud book. Chesterfield's preparation for the Gold Vase has, it is said, been interfered with by a splint, and being a heavy fleshed horse he may not be quite "cherry ripe" yet; but he is sure to redeem the character he so unexpectedly lost at Derby last November sooner or later this season.

G. P. Mills, the winner of the great road race from Bordeaux to Paris, does not attribute his success to the type of machines he rode. "I looked upon the race as between men, not machines," he remarks. And he is quite right. It is nonsense to suppose that any one class of machine or any single maker has a monopoly of fast-going cycles. Mills would have done quite as well with a machine which at least a dozen different makers could have supplied. It is seldom the machine makes the man, but the contrary is a frequent occurrence.

A New York athletic organ has discovered that "clay is the fastest material in the world to run on." Wendell Baker, the holder of so many American sprint records, has tested the matter, and says he can get a "certain bound" of hard smooth clay which is not obtainable from any other material. It seems that the American record for 100 yards—3-4-5sec.—was made on a clay soil last fall.

The victory of Dunure in the Conventry Stakes was a terrible blow to those who "insured themselves" by betting odds on Flyaway and Priestess. Dunure frames out the best looking and most powerful of all St. Simon's colts. He is the second son of Sunrise, who is by Springfield out of Sunray (dam of Springtime, &c.) by King of the Forest out of the famous Sunshine by Thormanby.

[illegible] beat Blakesley more easily than she did in Surrey, which must be very gratifying to Mr. Robinson, the judge, whose decision was impeached by the owner of Blakesley, but very properly was upheld by stewards. Mr. James must now be clearly convinced that he was wrong at Epsom, for he has now the stewards' and the public verdict to convince him, and what man could desire more.

The Leander crew for the Grand at Henley this year are all Oxonians, and a very strong lot they make. [illegible] will stroke the Leander eight, and the others are Fletcher, Rowe, Wilkinson, Hewitt, Holland, [illegible] and Lord Ampthill. In addition to the above, there are four other Oxford crews to compete for the Thames Cup. These are New, Hertford, Pembroke, and University. Of the quartet New is the likeliest at present.

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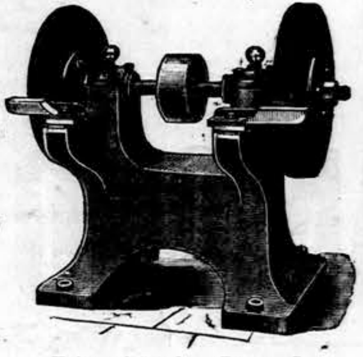

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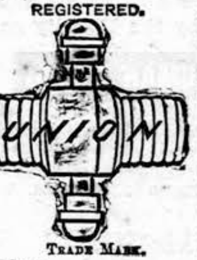

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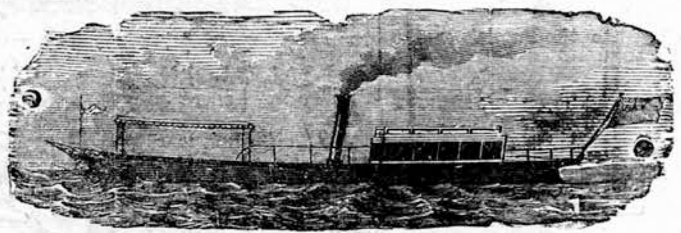

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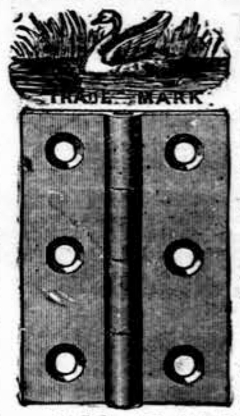

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